

# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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## Air France Bailout Heads for Court

### Competitors Decry EU Approval of \$3.7 Billion Subsidy

By Alan Friedman

PARIS — The European Commission's approval Wednesday of a controversial 20 billion French franc (\$3.7 billion) government bailout of Air France prompted an avalanche of criticism from the U.S. and British governments, as well as from several European airlines.

The decision also set the stage for legal challenges before the European Court of Justice by Prime Minister John Major's government and airlines like British Airways and British Midland.

The three-year aid package is a clear victory for France, which has been lobbying heavily in Brussels to win approval. The subsidy, which is the largest ever to be approved for a European airline, was attacked by critics who said it would distort competition and run counter to efforts to liberalize the European airline industry.

However, the European Commission imposed a number of conditions. Among them is a requirement that the French government lift restrictions on the number of flights by other European airlines into Orly airport, south of Paris.

The government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur also must promise to keep the Air France fleet stable at 146

aircraft, must not provide any of the money to Air Inter, the airline's domestic subsidiary, must press ahead with its previously announced plans to sell its Météor hotel chain and to eventually privatize the debt-ridden state airline.

While applauding the commission's decision, Mr. Balladur said France would nonetheless bring its own appeal to the European Court of Justice, against Brussels' order that Air France repay 1.5 billion French francs of government aid it received in 1993.

The long-awaited Air France ruling — which was accompanied Wednesday by approval of a separate 545 billion drachmas (\$2.7 billion) aid package for Olympic Airways of Greece — was lambasted by the U.S. transportation secretary, Federico Peña, as "highly unfair to competing private airlines which cannot draw from the coffers of government."

Britain's transport minister, Brian Mawhinney, condemned the bailouts as distorting competition in the European airline industry and said legal action by his government was a possibility.

The chairman of British Airways, Sir Colin Marshall, called the commission's approval "deplorable" and said it represented "a serious setback for the develop-

ment of a genuine free market in air transport in Europe."

KLM Royal Dutch Airlines said it was considering legal action against the commission and termed the conditions imposed on Air France "too mild." The chairman of British Midland, Sir Michael Bishop, said "the sheer size of this rescue package for Air France is grotesque."

The European Union's transport commissioner, Marcelino Oreja, defended the Air France bailout as having "very stringent conditions" attached to it. Mr. Oreja contended that any legal challenge would "not be successful," but he added that the commission would respect any ruling by the European Court of Justice.

On the eve of the Brussels decision, Mr. Oreja received a two-page letter of protest from Mr. Peña. In it, the U.S. transportation secretary criticized the commission's approval of the aid for Olympic Airways and a recent 180 billion escudo (\$1.1 billion) package for Transportes Aéreos Portugueses SA, known as TAP Air Portugal, as well as the Air France bailout.

"Unprecedented billions in subsidy are being poured into the state-owned European airline industry," Mr. Peña complained.

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## Scandal Gets Ever Closer to Italian Leader

### Berlusconi's Brother Is Ordered Arrested in Tax-Bribe Affair

By John Tagliabue

ROME — Magistrates in Milan issued an arrest order Wednesday for the brother of Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi in a widening scandal involving dozens of Italian businessmen and government tax inspectors accused of trading bribes for lenient or fraudulent tax audits.

The order for the arrest of Paolo Berlusconi, 44, brought the investigation perilously close to the prime minister.

News of the arrest warrant rippled through the Milan stock exchange and buffeted Italian financial markets, sending the lira to a new low against the Deutsche mark. The index of shares on the Milan market closed down nearly 2 percent, apparently reacting to rumors that the prime minister himself was sought with an arrest warrant and that he had resigned. The government denied both rumors. (Page 9)

Confronted with the spread of the investigation, the prime minister struck out in a speech Tuesday night against the Milan magistrates conducting the investigation, which has led to the arrest over the last several days of numerous senior business leaders, including the head of the tax department of the prime minister's own Fininvest corporation.

Mr. Berlusconi, 57, accused the magistrates of usurping political powers, though unselected.

His investigations, he said, could be seen as a "devastating gutting action against society, this time not political, but economic, aimed at businesses."

An earlier wave of investigations in Italy had exposed systematic corruption among high-level politicians taking bribes and receiving undeclared donations to bankroll their party machines.

Mr. Berlusconi accused the magistrates of using preventive imprisonment to coerce confessions from suspects, "things that were once seen only beyond the Berlin Wall."

Paolo Berlusconi has been implicated by Salvatore Sciascia, the head of Fininvest's tax department. Mr. Sciascia told magistrates that tax inspectors were paid bribes totaling the equivalent of \$210,000 for favorable audits of companies linked to Fininvest, including the Mediobanca insurance group, Viscontini, a television products company, and the Mondadori publishing company. Mr. Sciascia said the money for the bribes was supplied him by the younger Mr. Berlusconi.

A lawyer for Paolo Berlusconi, Vittorio Virga, said this evening that his client would turn himself in when details had been worked out. See ITALY, Page 4



Brussels police stopping Wednesday to check the identity of a photographer taking a picture of a synagogue. Security was being increased at Jewish sites.

## West Fears A New Wave Of Islamic Terrorism

### Support of Iran Is Seen Behind Bomb Attacks In London, Buenos Aires

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS — A series of attacks against Jewish targets in London and Argentina aroused fears Wednesday that a Middle Eastern terrorist wave will be unleashed in Europe and the Americas.

Western and Arab specialists accused Iran of being behind the fresh spate of attacks. They said the operations, so distant from the Middle East, probably required the backing of a state's diplomatic apparatus.

But these officials expressed doubt that Iran could imagine that a terrorist campaign could seriously disrupt the Arab-Israeli peace process, which now seems to have strong momentum.

"Maybe in Tehran they're deluded enough to think that anti-Jewish terrorism will prompt Israel to back out of peace in the Middle East," an Arab diplomat in Paris said.

Sounding puzzled by the timing and political aim of the offensive, Western offi-

cial, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they could not offer an estimate of its extent and duration until the terrorists' motives were better understood.

The outbreak came as a surprise after several years when attacks by Islamic fundamentalists and Arab extremists had been largely confined to the Middle East.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel called for concerted "international action against Islamic terrorism."

Throughout the European Union, governments said they were tightening security around their Jewish communities.

"I wouldn't feel safe in Europe for a while," the head of a pro-Israeli organization said.

The London bombings caused only 20 injuries, "miraculously," considering the size and placement of the explosives, according to a British official. A similar blast July 18 at a Jewish community center in Argentina killed 96 people.

And a bomb on a Panamanian airliner last week claimed 21 victims, most of them Jewish.

Israeli and other officials linked the outbreak to resentment about the White House-sponsored ceremony Monday in which Mr. Rabin and Jordan's King Hussein formally ended the long state of war between their countries. As a reaction, these officials said, urban violence was being spread in the West by Islamic terrorists, a term usually used for Iranian-backed groups such as Hamas and Hezbollah.

The timing may simply be opportunistic, other sources said. "For a long time, we've been seeing Iran get the potential for this sort of campaign through their training camps for terrorists in Lebanon and Sudan," said Shoshana Bryen, special projects head at the Jewish Institution for

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## Automakers Back to Speed

The world automobile industry, buoyed by economic recovery and cost-cutting, turned out a stream of upbeat financial news on Wednesday, led by Ford Motor Co.'s report of a record quarterly profit of \$1.71 billion.

The Volkswagen group, Europe's largest automaker, said its worldwide sales increased 7.8 percent to 1.726 million vehicles in the first half of the year.

BMW reported a 14 percent increase in net profit to 290 million Deutsche marks (\$182.4 million).

But while Ford forecast a continued recovery, there was concern among analysts in the United States that rising interest rates could again slow car sales. Ford stock fell 87.5 cents in late trading on the New York Stock Exchange. (Page 9.)

### Kiosk

## Tokyo Said to Weigh Loan to Ford Motor

The government-controlled Export-Import Bank of Japan is negotiating a large, politically sensitive loan to Ford Motor Co., the Nihon Keizai Shimbun reported Wednesday.

The loan which could amount to as much as \$300 million, would be aimed at helping Ford to produce right-hand drive autos for export to Japan, the newspaper said. That, in turn, could help reduce Japan's huge trade surplus with the United States. (Page 9)

Book Review

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## Defector (or Is He?) Claims North Korea Has 5 Bombs

By James Sterngold

TOKYO — In a potentially serious heightening of the tensions between South Korea and North Korea, the South Korean intelligence agency arranged an unusual press conference Wednesday for what it said was a high-level North Korean defector who claimed that, despite repeated denials, the government in Pyongyang has five nuclear bombs and may develop five more soon.

If the story presented by the National Security Planning Agency is true — and some experts harbored doubts — Kang

Myong Do, 36, may be the most damaging defector ever to escape from North Korea. His story could also spur a major reassessment of the efforts to persuade North Korea to abandon its nuclear program.

Mr. Kang was introduced at the press conference in Seoul as the son-in-law of the North Korean prime minister, Kang Sung San. In a session that ran nearly three hours, he said that North Korea's new leader, Kim Jong Il, sees the development of nuclear weapons not as a bargaining chip, but as the only way to rescue his hard-line government in the face of a collapsing economy. Ten bombs, Mr. Kang

said, would give him the muscle he needs to stand up to the United States.

"Some say North Korea is only using the nuclear issue as a card," said Mr. Kang, who claimed his information came from a senior North Korean intelligence official. "I don't think so. There is a firm belief that the only way to sustain the Kim Jong Il system is to have nuclear capabilities."

There was no way to confirm the veracity of the claims about North Korea's nuclear arsenal, which would contradict even the gloomiest estimates by the Central Intelligence Agency, and some Western intelligence officials and diplomats ex-

pressed deep skepticism after analyzing Mr. Kang's comments.

In Washington, the State Department also expressed skepticism about the defector's allegations. Reuters reported. Mike McCurry, department spokesman, said, "The reliability of the information is something that, frankly, we're not certain we can assess at this point."

"There is a debate within our own intelligence community about the exact parameters of the North Korean nuclear program, but the information provided by this

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## Rwanda Orphans: The Moans Are Better Than Silence

By Jonathan C. Randal

NDOSHO, Zaire — As visitors walk down the dirt path leading from the busy paved road, it is the moaning that first strikes them, even before they see the 4,000 Rwandan children on the volcanic rock.

It is the despairing sound of orphans and "unaccompanied" children, a relief organization label for those separated from their families. It is used even when everyone knows that in many cases the parents more than likely have died in the cholera epidemic that has ravaged Rwandan refugee camps here in the Goma region on Lake Kivu.

That odd noise is almost reassuring compared with the silence of many of the children, too disturbed by the loss of family or often too ill from dysentery, cholera or intestinal worms to make any sound at all.

The relatively healthy are protected from the African sun by lean-tos or tents. The seriously sick are placed inside one-



Rwanda children, sick with cholera, at orphanage in Zaire.

story buildings designated "The Hospital," or, in more desperate cases, left naked outside on plastic sheeting to avoid soiling clothing.

Only two weeks ago, SOS Village d'Enfants was a well-run orphanage eight miles outside Goma for 40 children who had lost their families in ethnic conflict last year in the Masisi region of Zaire.

But since about 2 million Hutu followed their defeated government's orders and fled into Zaire, those orphans have been moved and their places taken by waves of Rwandan children.

Picked up along the roadside, often next to dead parents, the children were trucked in by foreigners, such as soldiers of the French Army or workers for the International Committee of the Red Cross and the United Nations Children's Fund.

As the cholera epidemic spread, the orphanage's population jumped, some-

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## War in Bosnia Looms Again, Only Worse

By Roger Cohen

PARIS — After several months of virtual status quo, the Bosnian war is about to change, probably for the worse.

The changes, beyond a renewed Serbian siege of Sarajevo, are likely to include a substantially increased use of NATO air power against the Serbs, a partial withdrawal of the United Nations troops in Bosnia that are targets for Serbian reprisal

and possibly a major battle between a joint Croatian-Muslim force and the Serbs in the Posavina area of northern Bosnia.

The scenario is chilling, and for this reason, American diplomats said, the United States, Russia, France, Britain and Germany are scrambling to salvage a take-it-or-leave-it peace plan rejected last week by the Serbs before their foreign ministers meet Saturday.

Already, on Monday, British diplomats traveled to the Bosnian Serb self-styled capital in Pale and tried to do some coaxing — to no avail. Russia is pressing President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to further press his Bosnian Serb brothers into acceptance.

The message to the Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, is simple: Just agree to the map, which offers the Serbs 49 percent of Bosnia and the Muslim-dominated government 51 percent, and everything else — except the existence of Bosnia within its international borders — is negotiable.

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## Flying Frugal Class, a New Trend in Business Travel

By Adam Bryant

NEW YORK — Many U.S. companies, eager to cut costs, are rebelling against the airlines' 16-year policy of making business travelers pay higher fares than leisure travelers. These companies are finding ways to save money, even if that sometimes means inconvenience to their employees on the road.

Apple Computer Inc., for instance, has set up a network that provides employees, working on computers at their desks, options for planning their trips, including the potential savings from discounts that the company has negotiated with certain airlines.

The company's department heads then evaluate employees on how often they use those discounts compared with their fellow employees. In the first five months of this year, Apple spent 25 percent less on travel than in the corresponding period last year, even though its employees took 14 percent more trips.

Boeing Co. keeps for its own use the frequent-flyer miles its employees earn on business trips. The Dr Pepper/Seven-Up Companies is more generous. Last year it began offering to pay its workers to use their frequent-flyer miles for business trips, giving them \$300 for a trip that would have cost the company \$600 or more.

Dr Pepper/Seven-Up also encourages its traveling employees to stay over on a Saturday night, so they can take advantage of discount fares requiring a weekend stay.

On another front, 17 companies, including General Motors and Merck, announced their support last month for a fledgling venture that plans to negotiate with the airlines for lower fares in exchange for sacrificing frequent-flyer miles and eliminating commissions to travel agents.

The new aggressiveness by businesses could become a nightmare for the airlines, which have been plagued by losses and are hoping for increased revenue from business passengers as the economy recovers.

"Clearly, it's a threat," said David A. Swierenga, chief economist for the Air Transport Association, an industry trade group in Washington. "Business travel has always been the backbone of air travel, and if we suddenly find

that there is a big change in that part of our market, the airlines will have a hard time in the short term coming to grips with that."

Many analysts say business travelers may no longer be the customers they were in the days when they traveled with little regard for cost.

Indeed, many travel managers say that despite the moderately improving economy, they are more determined than ever to squeeze costs out of their travel budgets.

Georgia Pacific Corp., for example, recently told its employees to avoid Delta Air Lines when possible because Georgia Pacific believed it was not getting a large enough volume discount for a company its size. Georgia Pacific, which has about 50,000 employees, has also chartered buses occasionally to drive groups of employees to meetings up to 300 miles (480 kilometers) away.

The new frugality is not only affecting air travel. Many companies have told their employees to stay at less

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Dow Jones	Thib Index
Down 15.21	Down 0.18%
3720.47	113.47

The Dollar	West. time	previous close
DM	1.5744	1.586
Pound	1.5321	1.5244
Yen	98.425	98.25
FF	5.382	5.4098

Newsstand Prices	
Bahrain.....0.800 Din	Malta.....35c
Cyprus.....£1.00	Nigeria 50.00 Naira
Denmark14.00 D.Kr.	Norway.....15 N.Kr.
Finland.....11 F.M.	Oman.....1,000 Riels
Gibraltar.....£0.85	Qatar.....8.00 Riels
Great Britain£0.85	Rep. Ireland R £1.00
Egypt.....E.P. 5000	Saudi Arabia 9.00 R
Jordan.....J.D. 1500	South Africa.....R 6
Kenya.....K. Sh. 150	U.A.E.....8.50 Dirh
	U.S. Mtl. (Eur.)\$1.10
	Zimbabwe Zim\$20.00



# Angered by 2d Blast, Israelis Criticize British Security

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — After a second car bomb explosion in less than 24 hours against a Jewish target here, Israeli officials voiced harsh criticism Wednesday of security precautions by Britain against what appeared to be terrorism by Islamic opponents of the Middle East peace process.

There were questions whether the explosions were part of a conspiracy to attack Jewish interests around the world, possibly with the support of Iran or some Arab country hostile to Israel.

The British Foreign Office said a caller purporting to represent Hamas, the radical Islamic group that operates primarily in the West Bank and Gaza, had asserted responsibility for a bombing Tuesday at the Israeli Embassy.

The Foreign Office said the telephone call had

come from the Middle East, but added that it had not been made to British authorities.

The Reuters news agency later quoted a spokesman for Hamas as denying that organization had been involved.

The police in London said they were hunting for a woman who had parked a gray Audi sedan next to the Israeli Embassy in the Kensington district just after noon Tuesday, moments before a bomb exploded, injuring 14 people and causing extensive damage to the embassy and an adjacent apartment building.

The police were also combing the wreckage of a second car bomb, which went off early this morning in North London outside the headquarters of a Jewish fund-raising organization, Israel Joint Appeal.

The explosion, at 12:46 A.M., slightly injured

five people and apparently occurred just minutes after the car had been parked, the police said. "After several years, Middle Eastern terrorism is again being played out on the streets of London," said Sir Paul Condon, the metropolitan police commissioner.

The bombings in London followed an attack on a Jewish community center last week in Buenos Aires that killed about 100 people.

David Veness, the assistant police commissioner for special operations at Scotland Yard, said it was "prudent" to assume the two bombings in London were linked. In both cases, the cars carried bombs containing 20 to 30 pounds (9 to 14 kilograms) of explosives.

Mr. Veness stressed that it would be difficult for people to acquire and move large quantities of explosives in Britain.

He did not single out any nation. But on Tuesday, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel said he believed Iran might have played a role in the attacks.

In an interview, the deputy head of mission at the Iranian Embassy in London, Mohammed Safaei, denied that his nation had anything to do with the attacks.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran does not believe in acts of violence or terrorism whatever the cause," Mr. Safaei said. "Iran has not been directly or indirectly involved."

Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch had imposed parking restrictions and placed guards around a few buildings housing Israeli and Jewish organizations in London late Tuesday.

"It's really a true blunder of the locals here," Brigadier General Azriel Nevo, the Israeli military attaché, told Israeli radio.

## Jews in Argentina Face a New Enemy

### Foreign Terrorism Replaces Local Neo-Nazis of the 1950s

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

BUENOS AIRES — Moshe Korin looks back with almost a touch of nostalgia to the simpler days of the 1950s, when he and other Jewish teenagers carried clubs and bicycle chains to defend synagogues from gangs of Argentine neo-Nazis.

"Then, we knew who our enemies were, where they went to university, which cafes they frequented," Mr. Korin, now a principal of a Jewish school, recalled over tea. "Now, we are up against highly sophisticated groups. International terrorism is now installed in Argentina."

Workers rolled oil drums in front of the school, filled with sand, the drums would form a Beirut-style defense against car bombs.

The truck bombing here last week at a Jewish cultural center left about 100 dead and 231 wounded and tore open a cocoon of security for Latin America's largest Jewish population. Long ago, this community of 250,000 people had become accustomed to low-level harassment, from spray-painted swastikas to homemade noise bombs.

"Before it was child's play — with clubs or spray paint," said Clara Jaia de Rubin, principal of another Jewish school. "But something has changed. Now we are going to incorporate these new measures into our lives."

She listed new measures to protect her school: metal detectors, electronic burglar alarms, television cameras monitoring the street and, to discourage bomb threats, answering machines to record calls.

Telephone bomb threats forced the temporary evacuation Monday of the Israeli Embassy and the Argentine Hebrew Society, a major cultural center.

With school classes starting this week after the end of the Southern Hemisphere winter holidays, federal police agents are providing protection to 283 Jewish institutions in greater Buenos Aires.

At the center of the security operation are children like Julian Rosenberg, a nursery school pupil.

"All week long, he has been asking things like: 'What is a bomb? Why are there bad people?'" Judith Rosenberg said, holding the hand of her 2½-year-old.

Upstairs, a second-grader named Carolina drew her response to a class assignment: depict your wish for the second semester.

"I wish that no more bombs will be placed, in schools or

anywhere else," she wrote next to a drawing of a high-rise city building.

The building was marked AMIA — short for Argentine Jewish Mutual Aid Association. In each window there was a face. Next to the building was an upside down car and a red stain marked PLAF — Spanish for BOOM.

"The fear expressed by the children is: Where will the next bomb be?" Mrs. Rubin said. "Even the teachers have said that they are afraid to work in a Jewish school."

Despite the fears, principals of Jewish schools said that attendance Tuesday was near normal, ranging from 87 percent to 99 percent.

"There was some hysteria in the family, but most of us are for continuity," Enrique River said as he waited to pick up his 3-year-old grandson. "We are not going to show any weakness."

Indeed, many Argentine Jews have dug in their heels.

"My husband and I had no doubt about continuing to send our son to a Hebrew school," Mrs. Rosenberg said as security guards checked purses of mothers picking up their children. "If we had to renounce our freedom to choose our school, we would have to go."

Although some Argentine Jews trace their ancestry here back a century, many complain that they are still seen as outsiders by an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic population.

Illustrating this paradox, the appointed mayor of Buenos Aires, Saul Borer, is Jewish, but 25 percent of respondents to a recent high school survey said that Argentina should "throw out" Jews.

"Don't make us feel like foreigners in our own country," a Jewish newspaper, Nueva Sion, appealed Monday in an editorial addressed to President Carlos Saul Menem.

## 2 Iranians Questioned In Buenos Aires Blast

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentine investigators Wednesday were questioning two Iranians in connection with a bomb blast at a Jewish center here last week in which at least 96 people were killed, local media said.

Radio stations quoting judicial sources said an Iranian woman was detained Tuesday at the airport trying to leave the country, and a man was also being questioned.

## Stiff Sentences Urged for Neo-Nazis

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's government said Wednesday that neo-Nazis who went on a rampage at the World War II Nazi death camp at Buchenwald last weekend must be punished severely.

The U.S. Embassy here said Washington would fully support Germany's efforts to punish those responsible for rightist violence and had offered help to

local authorities in pursuing the Buchenwald suspects.

"The law must be absolutely clear here," Chancellor Minister Friedrich Bohl said. "The criminal attack by rightist extremists on the Buchenwald camp memorial calls for swift and severe punishment."

Police action against the rioters could have been taken more quickly if the new laws been in place, he said.



Yasser Arafat, hand-in-hand with the head of the Gaza municipality, Oun Shawain, waving to a crowd Wednesday.

## Mideast Peace: Is Arafat Odd Man Out?

### Hussein, Rabin and Clinton Are at the Center of Attention

By Thomas L. Friedman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The ease with which President Bill Clinton, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel and King Hussein of Jordan got along these last few days was palpable. They wore their respect for one another on their sleeves, bantering freely, shaking hands with real warmth, and clearly enjoying doing business as equals.

And that could be really dangerous — especially for Yasser Arafat. It could be dangerous because the major problems to be solved are not between King Hussein and Israel. They are between Mr. Arafat, the Palestinian leader, and Israel.

But there is going to be an enormous temptation for Israelis and Americans, now that they really have a choice, to gravitate toward King Hussein, who, Israeli officials say bluntly, is everything Mr. Arafat is not — organized, authoritative, dependable, straightforward, efficient, regal and discreet.

No wonder that, after 10 months of dealing with Mr. Arafat, a few Israelis could be heard to say, "Wouldn't it be nice if we could settle all of this with King Hussein?"

It is no wonder that Mr. Arafat and his aides in Gaza looked upon all the handshaking with a good deal of suspicion. Israel and Jordan now are like the two arms of a nutcracker. Mr. Arafat is the walnut.

This could get interesting. The accord between King Hussein and the Israelis "has revived a lot of fantasies" that maybe Israel can curtail Mr. Arafat's influence over the rest of the West Bank by helping King Hussein reassert at least some of his authority there, said Stephen Cohen, director of the Montreal Center for Middle East Peace.

"If the Israelis just want to avoid the Palestinianization of the Muslim holy places in Jerusalem, that is a containable issue," he added. "But if it is the full-blown fantasy — that the Palestinians are not going to be in control of themselves in the West Bank — then we are heading for big trouble."

"Everyone likes Hussein. He is an enormously decent man. But that feeling

has to stay at the personal level, because otherwise they are courting disaster. If there is a struggle for control of the West Bank and Israel backs Jordan indirectly, that could undermine many things."

In fact, the struggle has already resurfaced. History and geography guaranteed that.

Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians have been tugging and pulling at each other since the early part of this century. Mostly, it has been Jordan and the Palestinians trying to dominate each other in a competition for control of Jerusalem and

come out of the cold, the differences between him and Mr. Arafat could make it increasingly tempting for Israel to try to restore at least some of Jordan's influence in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

Israeli and American officials say they have no intention of doing that, but capabilities create intentions. And King Hussein's capability for maintaining order and running a country are for the moment so vastly superior to Mr. Arafat's that it could give rise to a whole new set of unintended intentions between him and Israel.

The first sign of that came on Monday, when Israeli officials inserted in the Washington Declaration a paragraph stating: "Israel respects the present special role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in Muslim holy shrines in Jerusalem. Status will take place. Israel will give high priority to the Jordanian historic role in these shrines."

Israeli officials said this was a direct message to Mr. Arafat not to even think about trying to assert control over the shrines, which he claims now fall under the realm of his new Palestinian National Authority.

King Hussein and Prime Minister Rabin barely mentioned the Palestinian people when they spoke to Congress, and they spoke of the Arab-Israeli conflict as though it were a Jordanian-Israeli conflict.

"The great irony of all this," said an Israeli historian, Meiron Benvenisti, "is that it was Arafat's decision to make peace with Israel that paved the way for this Israeli-Jordanian rapprochement, which is going to squeeze him in the middle. Hussein never could have come to Washington had Arafat not come first, and now Arafat is going to pay the price for that."

Whether it is a big price or a small price, is not clear yet. It will be clear in a few years, when Mr. Arafat is either president of a Palestinian state encompassing the West Bank and the East Jerusalem holy places — as he sees himself — or mayor of Gaza, as his critics have already branded him.

## NEWS ANALYSIS

the West Bank. Israel watched from the sidelines, occasionally giving a boost to Jordan.

As of Monday, this three-way wrestling match has taken on a new dimension. Now all three parties have open contacts with one another, and Israel is holding the two things that both Jordan and the Palestinians want most — domination of the West Bank and control of the Jerusalem Muslim shrines.

How Israel uses its power to reward either King Hussein or Mr. Arafat in their pursuit of these two enormously important assets is going to be at the core of Arab-Israeli politics.

And Israeli officials say they must be careful not to let the competition get out of hand, or it may blow up in their faces.

Many, including top U.S. officials, would agree that it is too late for the "Jordan option," which meant turning control of the West Bank and the Muslim shrines in East Jerusalem back to King Hussein, who lost them in the 1967 war.

Thirty years or so ago, before the creation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, it might have been possible. But it is not possible anymore. King Hussein has formally renounced any responsibility for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A vast majority of Palestinians there under the age of 30 have never known Jordanian rule and have allegiance only to Mr. Arafat, the PLO or the radical Islamic group Hamas.

Nevertheless, now that the king has

## WORLD BRIEFS

### 54,000 Muslims Flee India Violence

BARPETA, India (Reuters) — More than 54,000 people have fled villages in the northeast Indian state of Assam since Bodo tribal militants killed about 50 Muslims there over the weekend, officials said Wednesday.

"Most of these refugees are Muslims who are fleeing villages in the remote hills on the Indo-Bhutan border," according to the district chief, Lyndon Rynjah.

There have been several outbreaks of such violence in recent years, usually with Bodo militants who are fighting for their own state within India. The militants are attacking Muslims recently arrived from Bangladesh, accusing them of taking over tribal land.

### Cambodia Rejects 'Chinatown' Offer

PHNOM PENH (AFP) — Cambodia has refused an application from a private mainland Chinese company to build a \$2 billion "Chinatown" outside Phnom Penh, government officials said Wednesday. Finance Minister Sam Rainsy said, "They wanted to create a sort of state within a state. It was a farcical proposal."

The Chinese Foreign Construction Co. proposed building a 20-square-kilometer (8-square-mile) town in Kandal Province, which borders the capital. The town was intended to be home to some 200,000 Chinese immigrants.

A government official said he believed the company hoped to raise the necessary capital overseas but added that details were "not very clear" and the whole project was "very strange." A Chinese Embassy spokesman said the embassy was not aware of the company or its plans "but this kind of proposal is not acceptable."

### Reactor Stalls Estonia-Russia Pact

MOSCOW (Reuters) — An agreement between Russia and Estonia on a withdrawal of Russian troops hit a snag Wednesday when negotiators from the two countries were unable to complete an accord on the dismantling of a Russian nuclear reactor.

Foreign Minister Andrei V. Kozyrev of Russia was quoted by the Interfax news agency as saying that the delay was technical and that the Estonian side needed to consult further on the text of the agreement.

As part of a package negotiated in a five-hour meeting Tuesday between Presidents Boris N. Yeltsin and Lennart Meri, Russia promised to dismantle a nuclear reactor at its Paldiski naval base on the Baltic.

### UN Said to Rebuff Taiwan on Status

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali will not support observer status at the United Nations for Taiwan, according to his spokesman.

China is strongly opposing any effort to give observer status to Taiwan, which was ousted from the United Nations in 1971 in favor of Beijing. Until then, Taiwan held the Chinese seat and had veto power on the Security Council as a permanent member.

Joe Sills, the spokesman, said during his daily press briefing that Mr. Butros Ghali had met the Chinese chief delegate, Li Zhaoxing, over concern that an Asian newspaper had reported the secretary-general had endorsed observer status for Taiwan. Mr. Sills said the report was "erroneous."

### Aides Silent on Mitterrand Health

PARIS (AFP) — Government ministers dodged questions on President Francois Mitterrand's health on Wednesday after he chaired his first cabinet meeting since an operation for prostate cancer July 18.

The government spokesman, Nicolas Sarkozy, said Mr. Mitterrand, 77, had run the meeting "exactly as he has done for the past 17 months," since the conservative government of Prime Minister Edouard Balladur came to power.

"It is not up to me to pass judgment" on the president's form, Mr. Sarkozy said. Asked how the meeting went, Foreign Minister Alain Juppé said: "Very good. As usual."

### Spanish Fishermen Maintain Cordon

GIJON, Spain (AP) — Spanish fishermen continued blockading Spanish and French ports Wednesday on the Cantabrian coast, prompting a jam-up of merchant ships on both sides of the protest line.

More than 200 fishing boats had closed off ports from Gijón in Spain to the French port of Hendaye, with some fishermen using their time manning the blockade as a chance to repair or clean their vessels.

Port authorities along the coast reported no serious violence. The blockade began Tuesday when the boats gathered to protest what Spanish fishermen say is European Union laxity in enforcing regulations prohibiting the use of long drift nets for tuna fishing.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### U.K. Sees Better Security in Egypt

CAIRO (Reuters) — The British government believes the security situation has improved in Egypt, where two tourists were killed and about 30 wounded in attacks by Muslim militants in the two years up to March this year.

"The last incident of concern was in March and this speaks for itself," said the British assistant foreign secretary, Tony Baldry, in Cairo at the end of a three-day visit. A German tourist was killed in March after gunfire fired on Nile cruiser.

Mr. Baldry said he was "greatly impressed" by the measures taken by Egypt to protect tourists. The British government slightly amended its travel advice for Egypt earlier this month, deleting the sentence "Further incidents may be expected in Cairo and elsewhere." But it still urges visitors to avoid the Assiut area in southern Egypt, where Islamic militants have been most active.

Americans in Algeria should exercise "utmost precaution," the U.S. Embassy warned in Algiers. It said the United States has received information indicating that Americans may be targeted for attack or kidnapping in Algeria.

A forest fire that raged for two days in a World War I battleground in Turkey's Gallipoli Peninsula killed a fire chief and charred several war monuments before it could be contained early Wednesday. Officials said the fire destroyed up to 5,000 hectares (12,355 acres) of pine forest.

A Danish car ferry with 471 passengers on board was under tow from the Jutland Peninsula to Zealand Island on Wednesday after a fire caused its engine to fail. No one was injured by the fire on the Friseland-Anne-Marie.

In a crackdown on child Gypsies working as pickpockets, the police in Nice are patrolling the Promenade des Anglais on horseback, in electric cars and disguised as bike riders. They said they do not act against the children but their parents.

MGM Grand Inc., whose first try at an "all frills" airline was a failure, will relaunch luxury flights between Los Angeles and New York on Sept. 8, and add direct service to Las Vegas from those cities.

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# THE AMERICAS / THE PLOT SIGNING

## Fear of a Killer in Their Midst Haunts Scientists at Rockefeller University

By John J. Goldman  
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — Over the years, scientists at Rockefeller University — one of the world's pre-eminent research institutions — have identified DNA. They found the first cancer virus. They managed to grow the malaria parasite and they wrestled with some of biology's most complex problems.

Now, they are trying to solve their most terrifying mystery: Who seems to be trying to kill them?

The police disclosed Tuesday that someone at the campus along the East River in Manhattan put poison in coffee and tea, deliberately left gas jets on in a molecular

biology laboratory, set a fire and sent threatening letters to two women among the scientists.

The events over five days in June, first detailed in the Tuesday issue of The Wall Street Journal, have spread fear through portions of the university, which over the years produced 19 Nobel Prize winners.

Laboratory workers have taken lie detector tests and have been questioned by the police.

"We believe it's a disgruntled employee," said John Hill, chief of detectives in Manhattan. "We're working on the theory it's jealousy of these two women."

"We have a suspect in mind," he added. Detective Hill said the letters demanded

the resignation of the two women. "It's my opinion the person who is responsible for these acts is an employee there still," he added. He declined to identify the women.

Events at the university, which was founded by John D. Rockefeller in 1901 after his first grandchild died of scarlet fever, center on the molecular biology laboratory headed by Professor Robert Roeder.

The police said that on June 6, a group of workers in the 15th-floor laboratory became ill after drinking tea and coffee. At first, the scientists believed cream or perhaps the sugar, which had tasted bitter, had been tainted in some manner. But as the illnesses worsened and events pro-

gressed, it became clear the beverages had been poisoned.

On June 7, gas jets were left on in Professor Roeder's laboratory, which could have caused an explosion. Workers turned off the valves and nothing bad happened.

On June 8, a small fire was discovered in a closet. Paper towels were smoldering and it was classed as arson. Two days later, letters containing death threats to the two scientists were found in a women's restroom.

Two more letters were sent to Professor Roeder and to Rockefeller University officials.

"They were threatening in nature. They

wanted them to quit," Detective Hill said. The letters also contained chilling news for the biologists, all of whom had recovered from the tainted brew.

The letters confirmed that the tea and coffee had been poisoned with sodium fluoride, which in greater concentrations could kill. Sodium fluoride was one of the chemicals stocked in the molecular biology lab.

Detective Hill said investigators believed the poisoning was as a warning. "There were many chemicals that could kill you instantly in that lab," he added.

For more than a month, the police and Rockefeller University security officials conducted a quiet investigation. That be-

came increasingly difficult as word of the troubling events at Rockefeller spread to other research institutions.

Officials at Rockefeller University said security precautions had been increased at Professor Roeder's basic genetics laboratory, where 40 scientists and technicians work. A spokesman declined to describe the precautions.

Detectives believe professional rivalry is behind the attacks. Although it is set in a quiet campus with trees, lawns and a tennis court on the Upper East Side, Rockefeller University is a highly competitive place. There are no undergraduates, only graduate students. Pressure to produce is intense.

### Away From Politics

• How was a man sought in connection with the World Trade Center bombing grant of a visitor's permit to Canada? Immigration officials there want to know. The man — Charles Lee Knox, also known as Mahmood Abbas and Mahmood Abbas Amozzi — is being held in custody pending a deportation hearing.

• A propane truck crashed into a highway overpass in White Plains, New York, killing the driver and igniting intense fires that burned nine houses and injured 24 people.

• One in five Americans drinks water that is inadequately treated for toxic chemicals, bacteria, parasites and other pollutants, according to an examination by the Natural Resources Defense Council of nationwide compliance with federal drinking water standards.

• An explosion at a rocket engine test site in southern California killed two workers and seriously injured a third, unleashing flames that scorched 15 acres of brush. The Simi Valley workers were preparing chemicals for a test at the time of the blast, a company spokesman said.



EX-CULTISTS EXTRADITED — Susan Hagan considering her plight Wednesday after a London court ordered her and another ex-follower of Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh extradited to the United States. They face charges of conspiring to murder a state's attorney.

## Clinton's Presidency: Images for a TV Generation

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's presidency has always spun from its reel so fast, with scenes of achievement and grace swiftly eclipsed by scenes of dishevelment and awkwardness.

So it did not seem at all odd to see both on the screen at once, separated only by the click of a timer.

There was Mr. Clinton in the White House between Yitzhak Rabin and King Hussein, basking in his second Middle East diplomatic triumph, hearing Jordan's leader say he was "proud to have you as our partner."

And there — click — was Mr. Clinton's counsel, Lloyd M. Cutler, parked before a microphone, telling a House committee investigating Whitewater

that administration officials had done nothing wrong, really, but that they shouldn't have done it.

This happened occasionally to Mr. Clinton's predecessors — George Bush threw up on television, after all, at the ci-

### NEWS ANALYSIS

max of a Tokyo trade conference — but not since William Henry Harrison caught pneumonia at his inauguration and died 32 days later has presidential triumph seemed so closely dogged by fate.

Some of it is fate, and a past that refuses to stay in the past. But a large measure is rooted elsewhere, in Mr. Clinton's unmade-bed style of policy-making, in his and his staff's newness to governing and in the rise

of tabloid-style news, both in print and on television.

Together, they are eroding not only the president's political and moral standing, but the policies he is trying to promote.

"A cloud does tend to be there that's always following him through the fields," a White House official said this week, attributing much of the problem to "naïveté and hubris."

In this case, the Whitewater cloud fogs not only the Middle East accord but also the last-minute drive for health legislation, perhaps the central issue of the Clinton presidency.

President Clinton's European summit conference this month, essentially a bid to establish his foreign-policy credentials, was negated by his administration's fumbling Haiti policy.

In January, the naming of a Whitewater special counsel drowned out the signing of a nuclear-arms accord in Ukraine.

The president's first State of the Union Message, a booming call for fiscal restraint and wise investment, was wiped from memory weeks later when the White House's first budget bill — a \$20 billion package of "stimulus" spending — was denounced as pork, and rejected.

Some White House officials suggest there is little the president can do about a victory-loss cycle they say is dictated by the news media and his critics and that, in effect, Mr. Clinton is a victim of his own good intentions.

But if critics celebrate it and the press spreads it, much of the cloud that follows Mr. Clinton is a product of the process that

got him to the White House to begin with.

Political parties no longer vet candidates or even choose them; increasingly, the candidates rise from outside Washington on the skill of commercials and press relations as well as ability.

Mr. Clinton is the latest modern master of the campaign, and his political aides once boasted of using the instant technology of modern news coverage during his race to bat down stories about Whitewater and his sex life.

"He procrastinates," said Stephen Hess, the expert on presidents at the Brookings Institution, "and things catch up with him. He'll let something slide, and then he throws the energy, the intellect and the power of the presidency into it. It's been a high-wire act for one and a half years."

## Future Fight: Pentagon Plans an H.G. Wells Defense

By Art Pine  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Remember the 1991 Gulf War? Precision-guided bombs that were able to fly into a tiny chimney? F-117 Stealth fighters that could penetrate Iraqi airspace undetected? A satellite tracking system that helped pinpoint Iraqi positions?

Well, you haven't seen anything yet. Pentagon planners say that as a result of such flashy new technology, the world may be on the verge of a revolution in the way the major powers fight wars — possibly the biggest such advance in war fighting since World War II.

Sparking the revolution is the military's increasing ability to use computer links, communications systems, satellites and sensors to bolster dramatically both the range and the accuracy of conventional weapons such as bombs and missiles.

This means U.S. troops increasingly will fight from longer distances, not moving into a battle zone until most weapons there have been destroyed.

At the Defense Department, five task forces are studying the new ways of warfare. Both the Defense Department and some defense-oriented consulting firms have begun conducting classified war games designed to probe the capabilities of the new technology.

Officials predict that within a few years, the military will be replacing its current way of war fighting with futuristic techniques that would have been inconceivable even at the start of the Gulf War.

"We're just at the beginning of kind of fully exploring and understanding what they really might be," said Andrew W.

Marshall, head of the Defense Department's Office of Net Assessment, a top-secret Pentagon research body charged with investigating such questions.

Although Mr. Marshall refused to go into details, the changes being considered would effectively junk much of today's war-fighting doctrine and substitute new forms of military tactics based on the improved technology.

Instead of sending huge armies to the battle zone, the Pentagon will deploy its forces at a distance, using long-range, precision-guided missiles that will replace face-to-face combat. Navy warships far out at sea might be called upon to attack enemy tanks ashore.

Both missile and artillery fire will be targeted by space-based, intelligence-gathering satellites, which would not only track enemy troops and weapons but also direct U.S. firepower beyond the horizon and even assess the damage once the American barrage had ended.

Staples of today's armed forces — such as tanks, manned bombers and aircraft carriers — will become obsolete, to be replaced by "supersmart" missiles and high-speed land vehicles. If ground troops are needed, they will be sent on supersonic transport planes.

Moreover, U.S. forces will be

able to launch simultaneous sorties against massive numbers of targets all across a theater of operations, melding air, sea and land forces as never before. Soldiers will be kept abreast by direct satellite links.

As a result of the revolution, Andrew F. Krepinovich Jr., a retired army lieutenant colonel,

says warfare will soon become "a competition between 'hiders' and 'finders.'" Any target that can be identified most likely can be destroyed at once.

### POLITICAL NOTES

#### Senate Whacks at Art Funds

WASHINGTON — The Senate has approved by voice vote an appropriations bill that would cut the budget of the National Endowment for the Arts by 5 percent, or \$8.5 million, in the 1995 fiscal year. The endowment's budget for the 1994 fiscal year is \$170 million.

Because the House version of the bill calls for a 2 percent cut, a House-Senate conference committee must produce a compromise budget.

The 5 percent cut was recommended by the Senate Appropriations Committee, whose chairman, Robert C. Byrd, a West Virginia Democrat, has expressed dismay at a widely publicized performance in Minneapolis by Ron Athey that was sponsored by the Walker Art Center and received endowment money.

As part of his performance, Mr. Athey used a scalpel to inscribe ritual patterns in the back of a fellow artist infected with the AIDS virus. He then blotted the designs with pieces of towel paper and hung them over the audience on a clothesline.

Arts administrators have described the Senate's proposed budget reduction as a serious blow to the endowment, especially since it would reduce by 40 percent the budgets of three specific programs: visual arts, performing arts, and presenting and commissioning. In his remarks to the Appropriations Committee in late June, Mr. Byrd said he wanted to take aim at the endowment programs, "which have been at the center of recent controversies." During Senate debate on Monday, he said his personal preference had been to impose even deeper cuts. (NYT)

#### Sparing No Expense on Memos

WASHINGTON — This just in from the budget-conscious State Department: A recent memo from the office of the undersecretary for international security affairs alerted people that the office "now has the new stationery for Lynn E. Davis, with her new title of Under Secretary of State for Arms Control and International Security Affairs."

Her old title, changed a few months ago, did not have the words "arms control" in it.

Stationery notwithstanding, it is not clear how many arms Ms. Davis actually controls. Word was that she was backing the attempt to kill the independent Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. But the agency managed to survive and to keep a substantial chunk of the arms control portfolio.

Moreover, the hottest action now is the North Korean nuclear problem, something that falls to the assistant secretary for politico-military affairs, Robert L. Gallucci, said to be a rising star with this administration. Technically, Mr. Gallucci reports directly to Ms. Davis.

A source says there were oral instructions from Ms. Davis's office to discontinue using the old stationery. (WP)

#### Quote/Unquote

"No American, including the president of the United States, is entitled to information on the development of criminal referrals," Representative Jim Leach of Iowa, ranking Republican on the House Banking Committee, at the opening day of the Whitewater hearings. (WP)

## Health Bill's Drafters Ready to Move Ahead

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — House Democratic health committee staffers have completed work on a detailed outline of the reform bill that party leaders hope to introduce by week's end — if they can muster enough support from members.

The "summary of agreement" includes the expected features endorsed by the Clinton administration: a requirement that employers pay 80 percent of their workers' insurance costs; a comprehensive benefits package, and an option for certain people to buy health

insurance through the federal employee system.

The bill promises universal coverage — President Bill Clinton's main goal — and also includes insurance market regulations that would prohibit companies from refusing to cover people with existing health problems. It contains fallback cost controls.

Laura Nichols, a spokeswoman for House Majority Leader Richard A. Gephardt, Democrat of Missouri, called this "a staff working paper for the use of the leadership in meeting with members" and said it may undergo further revision.

## Victim's Mother Sues O.J. Simpson

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The mother of Ronald L. Goldman has sued O.J. Simpson, alleging the former football star "willfully, wantonly and maliciously" killed her son, an attorney disclosed Wednesday.

The lawsuit, filed by Sharon Rufo of St. Louis on July 20 in Santa Monica Superior Court, seeks unspecified general and punitive damages from Mr. Simpson. It is the first wrongful death action filed in the June 12 knifing murders of Mr. Simpson's ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and Mr. Goldman.

On the night of the slayings, Mr. Goldman, a waiter at the Mezzaluna restaurant, had gone to Mrs. Simpson's condominium to return a pair of eyeglasses a member of her party had left there earlier that evening.

On September 5th, the IHT will publish a Special Report on

## Aviation

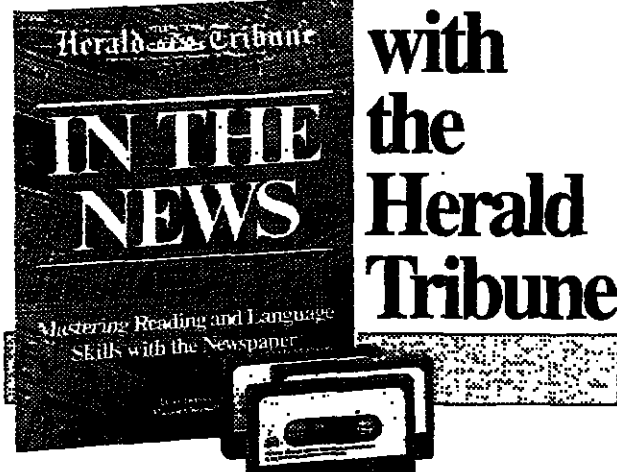
Among the topics to be covered are:

- Developments of the GE90, a new aircraft engine.
- Future of mergers and acquisitions in the industry.
- Importance of the Chinese market in aircraft sales.
- Privatization of airports.
- Secrets of success for the European charter industry.

This Special Report coincides with the Farnborough Air Show, September 5-11. For more information about this Special Report, please contact Bill Mahler in Paris at (33-1) 46 37 93 78.

Herald Tribune

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Mr. Craxi should now return to Rome where prosecutors in the separate case of Banco Ambrosiano corruption called Monday for him to be charged.



# Wary of Rebels, 5 Nations May Retrain Cambodia Army

By Michael Richardson

International Herald Tribune

**BANGKOK** — Alarmed at the prospect of a Khmer Rouge comeback in Cambodia, a group of Western and Asian countries that played a key role in placing an elected government in Phnom Penh are planning to help make the Cambodian Army a more effective fighting force.

Western officials who attended a high-level meeting of 12 Asia-Pacific countries and the European Union that ended Wednesday said that a consensus had emerged on the need for foreign military assistance to Cambodia after the Khmer Rouge made gains on the battlefield against the poorly disciplined and badly organized government forces.

The United States, France, Australia, Indonesia and Malaysia are expected to begin a coordinated program soon to support a Cambodian government plan to restructure and retrain the army.

The United States, which recently provided engineering and construction equipment to the Cambodian armed forces and some training for officers in the United States, now seems ready to send military training teams and advisers.

It is not clear, however, whether arms and combat equipment will be provided by the United States, and perhaps some of the countries in the aid group, at a later stage.

Analysts said that such a move would be opposed by China and Thailand. Both countries argue that it would inflame the situation in Cambodia and that Phnom Penh and the Khmer Rouge should settle their political differences in negotiations.

In an interview on Wednesday, Winston Lord, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, did not rule out the possibility that the United States could provide weapons and ammunition, if requested by the Cambodian coalition government. That govern-

ment took office after winning general elections in May 1993 that were supervised by the United Nations but boycotted by the Khmer Rouge.

Mr. Lord said that the initial emphasis of any new U.S. aid to the Cambodian military would be "on reform and organization before looking at other kinds of assistance."

"But certainly training will be a very large part of it," he added. "We already do some and we may step that up."

He said that the Clinton administration would "consult Congress closely as we move ahead" to broaden military aid to Cambodia.

Mr. Lord declined to predict when a U.S. program could begin. "But I think we can move very quickly in terms of training and reform" to ensure that any aid is properly used.

"Once that begins effectively, other forms of assistance might follow in its wake, again in close consultation with Congress," he added.

The foreign ministers of Indonesia and Malaysia said at a press conference Wednesday that their governments had agreed to provide military training assistance to Cambodia.

France is already working closely with the Cambodian military and has promised more aid.

An Australian military team was recently in Cambodia to give detailed recommendations to Canberra on the most effective form of Australian support.

Officials said that the five nations that would be working with Phnom Penh had formed an informal group through their embassies there to coordinate their efforts and prevent duplication.

Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, said at the Bangkok meeting that although his nation had made no final decision on assistance, "we believe we might be able to help in designing a comprehensive training plan for the whole" of the Cambodian armed forces.

## KOREA: Defector (or Is He?) Says North Has 5 Bombs

Continued from Page 1

defector falls well beyond and well outside of those parameters," he said.

But true or not, there was concern that by putting the defector before the world so tentatively at this sensitive moment, the South Korean government could poison the atmosphere at high-level talks between U.S. and North Korean officials next week on the nuclear issue. The two sides are scheduled to meet in Geneva on Aug. 5, resuming talks that were suspended three weeks ago after the death of the North's leader, Kim Il Sung.

There are some officials in

Seoul who believe the American and South Korean governments may be induced to give up too much in the negotiations with Pyongyang, which they do not trust. So there was speculation that the officials might have been trying to pre-empt such a prospect by painting the North Korean nuclear program in the starkest possible terms.

At the least, the frightening scenario depicted by Mr. Kang is likely to raise the stakes at the Geneva talks, which are aimed at opening North Korea's nuclear facilities to international inspections and at halting any program to produce plutonium, the raw material for nuclear bombs.

Any signs of recalcitrance by the North Koreans might now be interpreted far more seriously.

"This defector definitely ups the ante a little bit," said Donald Gregg, chairman of the Korea Society in New York and previously an ambassador to and CIA station chief in Seoul. "It makes me wonder why the South Koreans chose that moment to spring him."

Nevertheless, Mr. Gregg, a strong supporter of dialogue with the North Koreans, said the development Wednesday made the case for negotiations even stronger. If the North Koreans do stall or dissemble, the tactic will be thrown up in sharper relief, and the consequences would be much harsher, Mr. Gregg said.

The North Koreans have long denied that they are developing nuclear bombs, but they have refused international inspectors access to several nuclear facilities where they may have produced or stored plutonium, the raw material for the weapons of mass destruction.

Mr. Kang put a harsh light on the North's alleged nuclear ambitions. He said that he was vice president of a trading company directly under the control of the president's office. He decided



Manabu Hata, Reporter

**A COMEBACK?** — Tsutomu Hata, who was forced to resign last month as Japan's prime minister, vowed Wednesday to form a large opposition party by September to crush what he calls the "irresponsible" Socialist-Liberal Democratic government. "There is this groundswell of demand" for such a party, he said.

to defect, he said, in May when he was on a business trip to China. Mr. Kang said he over-stayed his visa, and heard that Kim Jong Il, angered by his

possible defection, had demanded that he be captured. Neither he nor the intelligence officials present offered any details on how he escaped.

## Khmer Rouge Ambush Train, Leaving 9 Dead

Agence France-Press

**PHNOM PENH** — Nine people were killed and scores injured when Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a train in southern Cambodia, taking more than 200 passengers captive, including three foreigners, a rail official said Wednesday.

The rebels detonated two mines, one under the train's engine and the other under the last car, on Tuesday afternoon as the train passed through the Kompong Trach district of Kampong Province, about 130 kilometers (80 miles) south of Phnom Penh, the director of the state rail, Pich Kimsreang, said.

"After the mine explosion, the Khmer Rouge started firing heavily at the train," he said.

Five civilians, two soldiers and two train militiamen were killed in the ambush and many others were wounded.

The guerrillas boarded the train and robbed passengers before marching more than 200 of them off into the nearby jungle around Phnom Voar, he said. The rebels later allowed some passengers to go free, but were still holding scores of others.

## Kim Jong Il Absence Sustains Mystery

The Associated Press

**SEOUL** — North Korea held military ceremonies Wednesday that some observers had expected to mark the formal completion of the secretive state's power transfer, but no such sign emerged. No new titles were used to refer to Kim Jong Il, son of the late leader Kim Il Sung, who has apparently taken power in the Communist North. Mr. Kim was not present for the ceremony, on the 41st anniversary of the Korean War armistice, which is marked with much fanfare in the North.

In one other puzzling development at the military ceremony, the South's Naewoo Press said Kye Eyoung Tae, a party secretary, made a speech on behalf of Mr. Kim. It said it was unusual for a nonmilitary figure to speak at a ceremony of this kind.

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Act Sooner Next Time

Already people are asking why the United States did not come more quickly to the relief of Rwanda. "Too little too late" is the charge that comes into the minds of many Americans observing on their screens dimensions of tragedy starting even to those jaded by the century's many other horrors. In fact, it did take days for the American government to realize that the nature of the crisis had changed. But only days.

Tribal massacres in the hundreds of thousands had been going on largely beyond camera and relief range inside Rwanda since April, only France sent in protective forces. In mid-July, cholera started claiming thousands among the 2 million refugees who had fled into Zaire. These plainly visible and preventable deaths spurred America to unlimber its formidable relief apparatus — the U.S. Agency for International Development directing the U.S. military delivering. It is not doing "enough," but it is doing plenty in circumstances where all precedents and preparations turn out to be pale.

The real lag, however, is not in the few days' delay but in a more general failure to comprehend global change. It is not simply that ethnic rivalries are compounding; these rivalries were always

there. It is that with the Cold War gone, other countries have been slow to accept new demands for dampening these rivalries and for caring for their victims. Formerly, anti-communism reinforced humanitarianism. But on the same Sunday television show where he was challenged to say whether in Rwanda the United States was doing too little, Secretary of State Warren Christopher was also challenged to say whether globally the United States was doing too much. That is a fair statement of the current American hesitation.

In Rwanda, displaced people have begun the essential trek back to the relative safety and comfort of their home villages. The ousted extremist majority-Hutu regime responsible for initiating the carnage (a slaughter of many Hutu as well as a genocide of minority Tutsi) is reduced to preparing revenge from exile. The Tutsi rebels who now run what there is of a government in Rwanda insist that they will care equally for wary Hutu and welcoming Tutsi. The immediate relief needs are immense and urgent. The longer-term burden falls on the United Nations and its members and agencies better to anticipate these massive convulsions and, if anticipation fails, to treat their terrible effects.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Lift the Arms Embargo

If Washington has ever been serious about pushing its allies to lift the unjust arms embargo against the government of Bosnia, it now has an ideal opportunity to do so. Bosnian Serbs have defiantly rejected a European-American peace plan and again threaten to blockade Sarajevo. France and Britain are looking for a way out of their futile UN peacekeeping role. UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros Ghali is expressing doubts about the usefulness of any further United Nations role.

With the Clinton administration rightly refusing to send U.S. troops into the breach, the cleanest, fairest way out for the international community is to untie the hands of the Bosnian government by ending the arms embargo. A stronger Bosnia could then act on its own, militarily or diplomatically, to assure its survival and gain back enough territory to allow at least some refugees from Serbian sieges and ethnic cleansings to return to their homes.

Earlier this month, the major powers presented a take-it-or-leave-it peace plan, a map partitioning the country into more or less equal halves, to both the Bosnian government and the Bosnian Serb insurgents. They warned that if one side spurned the proposal while the other accepted it, international sanctions would be revised to punish the holdout. Last week, the government unconditionally accepted the plan while the Serbs attached so many conditions that their answer amounted to a rejection. This coming Saturday, the international sponsors — the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany — meet to decide their next move.

When the five powers first presented the plan, they declared that they would

punish a Bosnian Serb rejection with a sequence of steps starting with tighter sanctions against Serbia and ending with a lifting of the arms embargo. The Clinton administration has always presented lifting the arms embargo as its preferred response to the Bosnian crisis, while Europe has favored partition and asked for large numbers of U.S. troops to help enforce it. Washington's position was more honorable and more prudent. But the administration, for the sake of NATO solidarity, has resisted congressional pressures to lift the arms embargo unilaterally. It has even indicated its willingness to commit American troops if the Bosnian sides freely agreed on a partition plan.

Having demonstrated its own good faith, it is now time for the administration to speak up and demand an early end to the arms embargo. That is the only sanction that the Bosnian Serbs are likely to take seriously. It represents fair treatment of a government that has been the victim of outside aggression since its birth and that is even now prepared to give up half its original territory in exchange for peace. And it is a better alternative than either committing large numbers of outside forces to keep a non-existent peace or having the outside world simply walk away in frustration.

Europeans will argue for delaying the lifting of the arms embargo as long as possible. But lifting it is a course to which even they are now formally committed. The only thing left to argue about is timing. The Clinton administration should make an energetic case for moving as quickly as possible.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Jobs or Inflation?

When Alan Greenspan appeared before the Senate Banking Committee last week, Senator Paul Sarbanes sharply chided him for "counterproductive" interest rate increases. It was the latest round in the continuing debate over the speed limit at which the American economy can be driven. Mr. Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, thinks that the economy is currently growing faster than the speed limit and needs to be slowed down. Senator Sarbanes thinks that the economy is still well below full capacity and can run at its present speed for quite a long time — generating more jobs — before any danger of inflation appears.

Mr. Sarbanes is running for re-election in Maryland this year; in a Democratic Senate he would be the next chairman of the Banking Committee. If he is right, it would be possible to get employment higher than is likely at present interest rates. If Mr. Greenspan is right, faster growth would mean inflation and recession. There is no simple arithmetic rule to show who is right. It is a matter of judgment and how much risk the country is willing to run in order to get employment somewhat higher.

"One of the best signs that we still have ample slack in the labor market," Mr. Sarbanes said, "is the dearth of people coming into the labor force." But maybe not. After previous recessions, the labor force has generally grown strongly. The senator is correct in saying that it has not happened this time. But last winter the labor force as a proportion of the total adult population hit a record high, and unless you think that this proportion is going to rise indefinitely, you are entitled

to wonder how much slack really remains. Economic growth is the rise in the number of people working multiplied by the rise in productivity. Mr. Greenspan believes that productivity rises fastest in times of low inflation. Mr. Sarbanes is skeptical, but Mr. Greenspan argues that many businesses take productivity seriously only when they cannot keep raising prices. The issue here is whether low inflation is important for high growth.

The unemployment rate for the past two months has been 6 percent. Reagan-Bush policy pushed it as low as 5 percent in early 1989, with the result that the inflation rate shot up above 6 percent in 1990 and the economy slid into the 1990-1991 recession. Pushing the limits of employment can be dangerous, and the margin of error is narrower than Mr. Sarbanes thinks.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Comment

### Hatred and Reconciliation

Hatred and fanaticism have not had their last word in the Middle East. Each new step on the path of peace, each handshake between erstwhile enemies, is an act of sacrifice in the eyes of those who have sworn to do everything they can to keep the sons of Abraham from living, one day, in reconciliation.

Israeli and Arab leaders (must) courageously pursue the peace process in order to marginalize their enemies still more. A series of attacks, however murderous, will not be sufficient to kill peace.

— Le Monde (Paris).

## The Moral Void in Rwanda Should Worry the World

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In the French-held security zone in southwestern Rwanda, there has been a sudden outbreak of destruction. The Hutu people who stayed, believing that the presence of French troops made them safe, have been pillaging their hospitals, factories, hotels, public buildings, shops. In some places, the economic structure of daily life has been wrecked overnight.

A correspondent of the Paris daily *Libération* quotes a medical assistant at what had been the modern hospital in the town of Bushenge: "It was like a collective sui-

**There is near complete collapse of the moral structure of society in places like Rwanda, in part the result of a desperate and ignorant effort to 'modernize.'**

cide." Suddenly people said to one another, "We have to go to hide," she said. Local officials, the powerful, those with means, went first, then the rest.

They went because they heard that France might leave in August when its UN mandate in Rwanda runs out. The United Nations is supposed to send troops to replace the French, but they do not trust that to happen. The exodus from their part of the country threatens to resume at the same time as in the north, at Goma and the other refugee camps in Zaire, the aid agencies are beginning to convince some of the afflicted herds of refugees to go home, to where the harvest is ripening.

Elsewhere in Rwanda, in the areas held by the new Tutsi-led government, no one seems entirely certain what is going on. There have been some reassuring reports and promises of impartial treatment. On

the other hand, International Red Cross officials in the Rwandan capital of Kigali have expressed "disquiet" at the lack of information available on the fate of prisoners taken by the Rwanda Patriotic Front's forces. UN officials decline comment on reported "disappearances."

Refugees inside the government-held territories reportedly still lack permission to go back to their homes. Much of the country now is empty of civilians; it has become a forbidden security zone. Journalists at Rwanda Radio who agree to work for the new government are given political "re-education," in which "imperialism" is held responsible for Rwanda's plight.

The civilians named to ministerial posts in the new government "of national reconciliation" seem still in the dark about the government's plans, and the military members, including the Patriotic Front's military chief and the apparent strongman of the government, Paul Kagame, remain in the shadows. The tragedy of Rwanda has yet to find its conclusion.

That many Rwandans seem to have abandoned themselves to their own destruction has an uneasy quality. Possibly it is a simple resignation to the inevitability of being done to as they did to others a few days earlier. Revenge is inexorable.

Something of this can be encountered in Bosnia with drunken bands of ordinary men fresh from the murder of their neighbors. They, too, have seemed the damned who knew they were damned. "The gale of the world," as the wartime Chetnik leader Draja Mihailovich put it, has carried them away.

There is evil in these things. There is near complete collapse of the moral structure of society in places like Rwanda, in part the result of a desperate and ignorant attempt to "modernize."

There was an important reflection on this in the February issue of *The Atlantic*



Monthly by Robert D. Kaplan, who had been traveling in West Africa, where the end of colonialism, the collapse of artificial governments, the explosion and displacement of populations, disease and anarchy took hold and warlord conflict are creating conditions that he compares with those of Europe during the Thirty Years War. He foresees the same thing developing in parts of the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent and Latin America.

However, the Thirty Years War was about something. Even the Yugoslav war is about something. The anarchy that Mr. Kaplan describes is about nothing. It is a chaotic disintegration of society, bringing with it mindless destruction not only of people but of their environment — the forests, the soil, the water.

He sees in the future "a jagged-glass pattern of city-states, shanty-states, nebulous and anarchic regionalisms." He thinks such developments may be mimicked in the United States, intensifying racial polarities and social fragmentation so that American society in some degree could be drawn into this chaos.

Certainly what has happened in Rwanda

da, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, and Zaire is in danger of being reproduced in nearly all of sub-Saharan Africa. The attack on traditional cultures by junk-Westernization, as by demographic growth and economic decline, fully justifies the worst fears. The key issue is cultural resistance.

The non-Western societies with a coherent view of themselves and an intact structure of values will survive. This means Japan, Korea and most of East Asia, as well as most of the Islamic world. Islamic fundamentalism in this respect is a positive phenomenon. It is evidence of Islam fighting back to defend itself.

Postcolonial Africa's resources for cultural resistance are few. The culturally burned-over regions of the ex-Soviet Union are dangerous terrain. Balkan conflict, on the other hand, is rooted in nationalisms that are (often pathologically) positive assertions of identity. Nonetheless, what is happening there constitutes to Mr. Kaplan's dystopia, all too plausible, in which overruled and culturally uprooted men create a moral moonscape.

International Herald Tribune  
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## Both Options in NATO's Bosnia Dilemma Look Bad for NATO

By Charles William Maynes

WASHINGTON — A primary objective of American foreign policy for the last half century has been to strengthen NATO. But the crisis in Bosnia may be NATO's last gasp.

Following the Bosnian Serbs' rejection of the settlement proposed by the five-power contact group, the United Nations secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has proposed the withdrawal of UN peacekeepers in the former Yugoslavia. He reasons that members' support of this effort in personnel and money is not sufficient for the United Nations to continue the mission safely. The troops, 35,000, are too few to police a settlement and too weak to impel a settlement.

So the peacekeeping baton may pass to NATO, which faces the challenge of punishing Serbia and the Bosnian Serbs for not accepting the proposed compromise.

On Tuesday, UN forces in Bosnia requested increased NATO warplane surveillance of violations of the heavy weapons ban in the area around Gorazde. And the nationalist Serbian leaders threatened to reimpose a blockade on Sarajevo.

The alliance may soon be called on to intervene in the conflict. The effort to carry out these tasks will expose many of the hidden weaknesses of NATO

in the post-Cold War world.

Many current proponents of NATO expansion follow in the footsteps of George Bush and say that NATO's new enemy is not another country but instability itself, the kind witnessed in Bosnia. If the goal is suppression of instability outside of NATO's defense perimeter, then troops on the ground will be required. Suppressing instability is like suppressing crime — it requires police on the street. This is a radical change in mission for NATO.

Historically, the defense alliance has attempted to influence the external behavior of its declared enemies. It used military threats to persuade its adversaries to respect certain limits in their external behavior. But the suppression of instability requires that NATO attempt to force the population of states to respect certain limits in their internal behavior. That is a daunting and dangerous task.

If during the Cold War Moscow or Washington had threatened the use of force to compel internal political changes — an end to the Gulag or equal rights for American blacks — World War III would have ensued. Governments will fight rather than submit to such a dictate. Can

NATO, which operates by consensus, attempt such a task without equal sacrifices from all members?

Certainly, NATO's days will be numbered if American, British and French soldiers die in an effort to impose stability in Eastern Europe while Germany, whose interests would be most affected, refuses to participate.

At the same time, it is conceivable that Germany would permit its troops in the foreseeable future to participate in a punitive military effort to impose stability on other parts of Europe. The German high court did recently rule that German participation in peacekeeping is not unconstitutional, but to suppress instability, peacekeeping is not enough. Peacekeeping is required.

With the memory of World War II still fresh, will other European states allow Germany to participate in punitive expeditions even if the Bundestag approved such a step, which is almost inconceivable? It was hard enough for the French to allow a few German troops in the Euro-corps to parade down the Champs-Élysées on Bastille Day.

If NATO troops do attempt to police Bosnia, it is likely to remain a lengthy effort involving several years. Moreover, it is like-

ly to fail unless the United States participates vigorously on the ground — a move certain to face fierce opposition in Congress, since the Clinton administration's position until now has pledged the use of U.S. troops only to enforce a peace treaty signed by all sides, the opposite of the situation that now prevails.

To complicate matters further, NATO's objectives would have to be sufficiently balanced to receive Russian support or acquiescence. Russian objection in the form of a flow of arms to Serbia would immediately bring to the surface sharp differences of opinion among key NATO members.

The truth is, as the war in Bosnia painfully demonstrates, NATO will be largely irrelevant to the traumas now afflicting Europe, unless balanced military efforts involving shared sacrifice can be initiated. And that has proved to be, if Bosnia is any example, most difficult.

One argument for expanding NATO eastward has been a belief that NATO could provide a restraining lid on other explosive ethnic conflicts in Eastern Europe. But this theory, if taken seriously, means that NATO must move east to Russia's borders, or that Russia must move its security zone west to meet NATO's new frontier.

Otherwise, the territory in between will be in a security vacuum. NATO's new mission may therefore lead to Europe's new division.

Ironically, many East European states seek to enter NATO precisely when membership may become most dangerous.

For decades, NATO members enjoyed security without being asked to go to war. Now, as East Europeans bang on the door, the organization may receive its first combat test. No one has asked if the alliance can pass the test.

It is not reassuring that one membership applicant, Hungary, has spoken of normalizing its relations with Belgrade and in-

formed NATO last February that it wanted AWACS aircraft to vacate Hungarian airspace if NATO used its UN mandate to order air strikes against the Serbs.

Many observers call for an expansion of NATO. Few ask what kind of organization will exist after the new members enter.

The Bosnia crisis poses the question, then, of whether NATO as currently configured can serve as Europe's policeman.

Here there is a dilemma. So long as NATO remains a closed club, it will not be accepted in many places outside of NATO as a neutral peacekeeping force. Yet because of the changed nature of the military task — influencing states' internal behavior, not external behavior — and the lack of outside acceptance of NATO's new role, many NATO members will be reluctant to participate in peace enforcement activities. Unless all participate, the future of the organization is in jeopardy.

For some time, NATO has been a defense alliance without a clear purpose. If its new purpose is the suppression of ethnic conflict and the enforcement of international norms, it should make clear that any European state that supports those objectives is eligible for membership.

That way, if Russia evolves in the direction we hope, NATO can cease to be a defense alliance, for Europe will be a continent without enemies. NATO could then become part of some pan-European structure that reaches from the Urals to Portugal and that tries to uphold the standards that are being violated every day in the former Yugoslavia.

NATO therefore faces a difficult choice. A failure to act in Bosnia will destroy its credibility. A decision to act may undermine its internal cohesion.

The writer, editor of the quarterly *Foreign Policy*, contributed this comment to *The New York Times*.

LIFTING the arms embargo would be a mistake. More weapons would mean more bloodshed. The Muslims could be completely defeated, which would be a tragedy. But their victory would also be tragedy, since it would bring extremists to power in Serbia and probably its entry into war.

Demands by the Bosnian Serbs that the constitutional position of the Serbs in Bosnia be clearly defined should be carefully considered. Above all else, most Serbs in Bosnia fear being ruled by Muslims and Croats, a fear that their leaders have shamelessly exploited.

The international peace plan implicitly accepts the idea that Bosnian unity can never be fully restored. Nothing will be lost by making this explicit and guaranteeing the autonomy of the Bosnian Serbs.

— Aleksa Djilas, commenting in *The New York Times*.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Japan-China War

SHANGHAI — Despatches received here this morning [July 27] report that war has been declared between China and Japan. The King of Korea is stated to be a prisoner in the hands of the Japanese. The *cavus belli* was provided by the Japanese attack upon Chinese transports. The naval battle took place three days ago, and in this fight originated the report that the Japanese were bombarding the Korean coasts. The Chinese loss is very great.

### 1919: Occupy Mexico?

NEW YORK — The military occupation of Mexico by the United States Army was advocated in the House of Representatives by Representative Hudspeth, a Democrat of Texas. The address was enthusiastically applauded. He also urged that the American Govern-

ment withdraw its recognition of the Carranza Government and said that American troops should be kept in Mexico until a stable government is established. In urging the intervention he said, "I am not a jingo. I ask only for the protection of American lives."

### 1944: Jobs After the War

NEW YORK — [From our New York edition:] Mayor F. H. La Guardia, calling Federal aid essential to the city's billion-dollar post-war public works program, proposed yesterday [July 27] a forty-billion-dollar Federal appropriation to help finance nation-wide construction during the reconversion period. "If Congress provides a public-works program in time, it is going, otherwise, Congress will have to make huge appropriations to care for the millions out of work," the Mayor advised.

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**By E. J. Dionne Jr.**

*The Washington Post.*



## 'President' of Bosnia

**AUGUST von KAGENECK.**  
Bonn.

### The 9th Was Also There

A news report in your June 25 issue said that opinion polls indicated that Chancellor Helmut Kohl's party had "rallied sharply" ahead of

party had "pulled clearly" ahead of the rival Social Democrats. But

## A Cup Well-Covered

I'm writing to let you know

CHRISTINE CLOVER  
Merano, Italy.

**By Georgie Anne Geyer**

said: "None of us can figure out why in God's name we're here." "In our area," said another, "we hear shooting all the time, but we are forbid-

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the results of individual manufacturers.

**By Alan Truscott**

Before the play began in six clubs, North announced a failure to alert. The opponents waived their right to call the director, and West led the diamond king. South won with the ace, played a club to the ten.

West led the diamond king.

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## HEALTH / SCIENCE

## Study Questions the Role of Vitamins in Preventing Cancer

By Rick Weiss  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Reading the news on vitamins is like plucking petals from a daisy: She loves me... she loves me not. They're good for me... and now they're not.

Another "not" petal has fluttered to the ground. In a four-year study of more than 700 Americans, moderately high doses of vitamins C and E and beta carotene did not prevent the growth of polyps in the colon, which can develop over several years into colon cancer.

The report was the second in three months to suggest that antioxidant vitamins (so-called because they neutralize charged oxygen molecules that harm cells) lack the cancer-preventing potential that many had presumed.

In April a Finnish study concluded that

vitamin E and beta carotene, which the body converts into vitamin A, did nothing to protect smokers against lung cancer. The findings were perplexing: after all, other studies in animals and humans have suggested that vitamins and beta carotene are potent cancer-fighting compounds. Indeed, the reason that researchers initiated the recent trials was that earlier work had strongly hinted that the approach was worth pursuing.

What to make of the vicissitudes of vitamin research? "It's a complex story," sighed E. Robert Greenberg, the Dartmouth epidemiologist who led the most recent study of vitamins and colon cancer. "There are just so many things that we don't understand."

Dr. Greenberg does not take vitamin supplements, but he stops short of recommending against them, counseling instead an even-keeled suspension of judgment. Others, too, have sought to stay the pendulum of hope and disappointment.

In an unusually scolding editorial, *New England Journal of Medicine* editors Marcia Angell and Jerome Kassirer warned consumers and the media not to overinterpret the latest negative finding, as they have been wont to do with earlier, positive findings.

"People who felt betrayed when they learned of a new study showing that vitamin E and carotene do not protect against cancer should ask themselves why they so readily believed that antioxidants had this effect in the first place, and why they now believe that there is no effect," they wrote.

There are reasons why science appears especially fickle on the topic of food, health and nutritional supplements, and why researchers have so far been unable to reach consensus despite all their experiments and clinical trials.

One problem is that each of the many studies done in animals and humans has varied from the others in its combination of

vitamins and other dietary elements, which makes it impossible to compare them.

The doses of vitamins have also varied among studies, and in some cases different formulations of vitamins were used — some more easily absorbed than others. Moreover, studies with beta carotene are difficult because high doses make people's skin turn yellow, which allows volunteers to figure out whether they are getting the real drug or a placebo — a fact that can influence their confidence and thus their health.

Several researchers said the biggest roadblock to understanding the health benefits of food and food supplements may be inherent to science itself: scientists usually study nature by dividing it into pieces, they said. In doing so they learn fascinating details about each component of nature but without gaining much insight into how the parts fit together.

In this case, the complicated mess catch-

ing scientists' attention is "food," simple in concept but in fact overwhelmingly complicated, made of hundreds of different vitamins, minerals, sugars, carbohydrates, proteins, fats, amino acids and other ingredients.

"It's considered unscientific to look at everything together — the kitchen-sink approach — but I think we've been a little too reductionist," Dr. Greenberg said. "My inclination now is to go back to looking at overall dietary patterns. There may be no single thing in any single food. It may be a complex relationship between all these different ingredients."

Paul Talalay, a pharmacologist and molecular biologist at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, said it is naive to think that any one substance holds the key to food's protective effects.

"Food doesn't come in the form of a pure chemical with a label on the outside," he said. "There is a tendency for scientists

to focus on the substances in vegetables that are of interest to them."

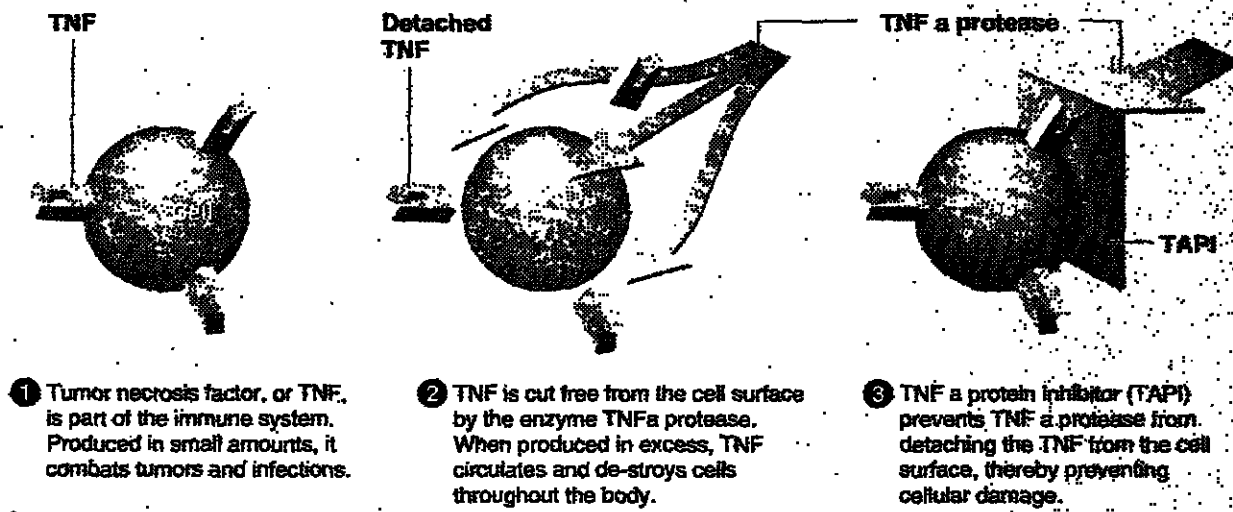
What is more, Dr. Talalay said, it is often unclear how much of the apparent benefit from a certain food actually comes from that food, and how much comes from not eating some other food that a person might otherwise have eaten. "Eating more of something implies eating less of something else," he said. "It's very difficult to tease these things apart."

"People will do almost anything to be healthy," said Carolyn Bernaldi, director of outpatient nutrition at Georgetown University Medical Center. "But what people refuse to do is eat real food. Why? I don't know. They'll do anything to avoid cooking broccoli or peeling an orange."

The best advice for now, Bernaldi said, is "be very, very wary of any and all studies, because nutrition, like all science, is constantly changing. Get your antioxidants from fruits and vegetables," she said, "and stop looking for the quick fix."

## An Experimental Attack on Toxic Shock

What kills cells in toxic shock syndrome is a circulating protein, soluble tumor necrosis factor, or T.N.F. Now, scientists have identified the enzyme that releases it, and in an experimental approach so far used only in animals, they have blocked the enzyme with an inhibiting compound.



Source: Immunex Research and Development Corporation

The New York Times

## New Approach to Treating Toxic Shock

By Tim Hilchey  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — In a novel approach to treating toxic shock syndrome, researchers in Seattle have developed a chemical that blocks the formation of a protein responsible for the life-threatening consequences of the disease.

The protein, tumor necrosis factor, plays a critical role in the body's normal immune response to tumor cells and infection but can cause severe damage when produced in excess amounts. This is what happens in the case of toxic shock. The protein exists in two forms, a long form that is anchored inside the cell but extends outside its membrane, and a shorter form that is soluble and is released to roam in the blood. Problems occur when too much of the soluble form is released.

Dr. Roy A. Black and a team of researchers at the Immunex Research and Development Corporation have found a way to prevent the release of soluble tumor necrosis factor into the blood by blocking the protease, the enzyme that directs the cell to turn it loose. Their findings are reported in the *British journal Nature*.

The tests so far have been on mice, and Immunex officials said more animal testing must be done before the company decides whether to begin the long process of clinical trials needed to obtain U.S. approval of a drug.

Tumor necrosis factor has been linked to a number of autoimmune diseases, including arthritis and multiple sclerosis, as well as asthma and transplant rejection, said Dr. Steven Gillis, the chief executive of Immunex. Biotechnology companies have been in a heated competition to find ways to inhibit its function. Several widely

touted discoveries in the field have failed to live up to their early promise.

Toxic shock, a rare form of septic shock, a complication of blood poisoning, is best known for its association with tampon use and has also been linked to staphylococcus and streptococcus infections.

Dr. Charles J. Fisher Jr., a leading investigator of septic shock who is the director of critical-care research at the Cleveland Clinic in Ohio said the protease inhibitor is "very exciting because it is a small molecule" that would be easy to distribute throughout the body at the cellular level. "Further, it has the potential, by virtue of being a small molecule, to be made into a medication that can be taken orally," he said.

Each year more than 400,000 Americans are affected by some degree of sepsis, Dr. Fisher said. Of those cases, about 250,000 progress to become septic shock, including cases of toxic shock, and more than 100,000 people die as a result.

## Did Malaria Finish Off Rome?

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Digging among the ruins of a Roman villa, archaeologists have made a macabre discovery about disease and death in the fifth century A.D., and perhaps even about the reasons for Attila the Hun's decision to leave his invasion of Italy unfinished and for the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.

The discovery is a cemetery for infants, excavated over the past two years by an international team led by Dr. David Soren, a classical archaeologist at the University of Arizona in Tucson. The cemetery overlooks the Tiber River near the town of Lugnano in Teverina, 70 miles (112 kilometers) north of Rome.

With 49 skeletons already uncovered, this is the largest ancient cemetery for infants ever found in Italy, Dr. Soren and other members of his team said in interviews last week. The tiny skeletons bear the first apparent physical evidence of the epidemics known from literature to have plagued imperial Rome, especially in its latter centuries.

The evidence, some direct but most circumstantial, points to malaria as the cause. That is not surprising because the marshes around Rome in earlier times were breeding grounds for mosquitoes, the source of the summer "vapors" blamed for leaving people weak or dying with fever. This association has been so strong that the

word malaria comes from the Italian for bad air.

The hasty multiple burials in the infant cemetery tell of an epidemic's swift toll long ago. The presence of decapitated puppy skeletons, a raven's claw and other examples of pagan ritual seems to reflect the desperation of a people who, though by this time officially Christian, revived witchcraft and superstitious offerings in their moment of extreme stress.

"The preservation of the skeletons is remarkable, and there are all those puppets," Dr. Soren said. "There's nothing of Roman gods, not anything Christian in the place, only what might be called village witchcraft."

**B**UT the Christian influence must have been established by then, or people would not have even thought to have a cemetery where newborn children were given proper burials. Since Christians baptized infants and considered them significant at least from birth, they could not merely discard dead infants or bury them within houses, as had been the earlier practice.

The discovery, made by Dr. Soren's team in conjunction with the Antiquities Service of Umbria, a government agency in Italy, was an outgrowth of the team's earlier investigations of the ruins at Villa Poggio Gramignano, described in the current issue of *Archaeology* magazine.

Built around the time of Jesus and in use until the third century, the villa was unusu-

ally architecturally in that it had a pyramid-shaped ceiling over its main colonnaded reception hall. But the shifting hillside bedrock undermined the walls, causing the villa's collapse into ruins.

The uniformity of the pottery and other artifacts among the graves, Dr. Soren said, suggests that all the burials occurred over a brief period around the year 450.

Most of the infants were interred in earthen jars. At the lower levels, most graves contained a single skeleton; none held more than two. At higher levels, there were mass graves, each with five or six infants. Such a pattern indicates that the death rate in the community might have been normal at the time of the first burials, but it suddenly escalated, as from an epidemic. No adult graves have been found.

An examination of the skeletons reveals that some of those buried were premature infants. Others were no more than a month old, and others to five or six months old. The older children were generally buried in more elaborate graves, but the others were often interred amid refuse from the abandoned villa, further evidence, Dr. Soren said, of the Roman belief that newborn infants were not "worthwhile family members and should not be lamented much if they died."

From the evidence, Dr. Soren said, "the likely conclusion, based on the pattern of the burials, availability of food and the bone analysis, is that malaria was the agent of death."

## Second Thoughts on 'Key' Gene

By Gina Kolata  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — A newly discovered cancer gene may be much less important than it originally seemed, some molecular biologists say. At least four groups report that the new gene, called p16, seems to be playing a minor role, at best, in most cancers.

Although the researchers who first hailed the gene say the story is not over yet, many others say it has become clear p16 does not seem to be mutated in most cancers.

It is an abrupt change of fortune for the gene, which, just a few months ago, was deemed one of the most important discoveries in the molecular biology of cancer.

When the discovery of p16 was announced, on April 19, it seemed to make perfect sense. All the evidence was pointing to such a gene in such a location. Molecular biologists had noticed repeatedly that many human tumors had deletions in their genetic material in an area of chromosome 9 that included p16.

Moreover, p16 was directly involved in controlling the cell cycle, and any mutations that destroyed its function would release a sort of molecular brake on cell division.

So when Dr. Mark H. Skolnick and Dr. Alexander Kamb, both of the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City and Myriad Genetics Inc. of Salt Lake City, reported that more than half of the tumor cells they had examined had a mutated p16 gene, and that these cancers included some of the most common and most deadly human tumors, molecular biologists and cancer specialists hailed the finding.

Several groups of investigators immediately began to study it. Dr. Skolnick and Dr. Kamb had studied cancer cells growing in the laboratory; the other investigators decided to look at cells from tumors that came directly from patients. And there the discrepancies arose. Rather than p16 gene mutations being frequent, they appeared to be rare.

The researchers say that they are convinced that there is an important cancer gene on chromosome 9, in the area that is

so often deleted in cancer. But they say they are becoming increasingly convinced that p16 is not that gene.

In two recently published reports and at least two more that are not yet published, researchers say that they almost never see p16 mutations in cells from recently excised tumors but that they often see them in tumor cells growing in the laboratory.

In a letter in the journal *Science*, Dr. David Sidransky and his colleagues at Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine in Baltimore said they had examined 75 tumors of the lung, bladder, kidney, head and neck, and brain. They found p16 mutations in only seven of those tumors. In two of the seven tumors, the mutations occurred only when the tumors were "of advanced stage," the scientists reported.

"There is obviously an inconsistency," Dr. Kamb said in a telephone interview, adding that part of the problem might be that newly isolated tumors also contained healthy cells, which might make it appear there were fewer mutated p16 genes.

## Analyzing the Jupiter Blasts

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — The bad luck of the comet Shoemaker-Levy 9 in venturing too close to Jupiter was a bonanza for amateur stargazers and for professional astrophysicists. The greatest planetary show in history is over, but the scientific insights it may yield are yet to come, as astronomers begin to decipher their voluminous data.

When 21 fragments of the comet struck Jupiter, they dotted the face of the planet with gigantic holes, some the size of Earth. White-hot gas from the planet's interior erupted through the holes in great fireballs, as if from cosmic cannons.

The world's greatest telescopes — in space as well as on remote mountaintops — were ready for the show. Last week, as observers at these telescopes did some long-distance optical sniffing, they detected some malodorous but revealing chemicals on Jupiter, some of which could account for its colors and other features.

In measurements of the dazzling light produced by the bombardment, astronomers believe, they have detected hydrogen sulfide, a poisonous gas that smells like rotten eggs, in Jupiter's upper atmosphere.

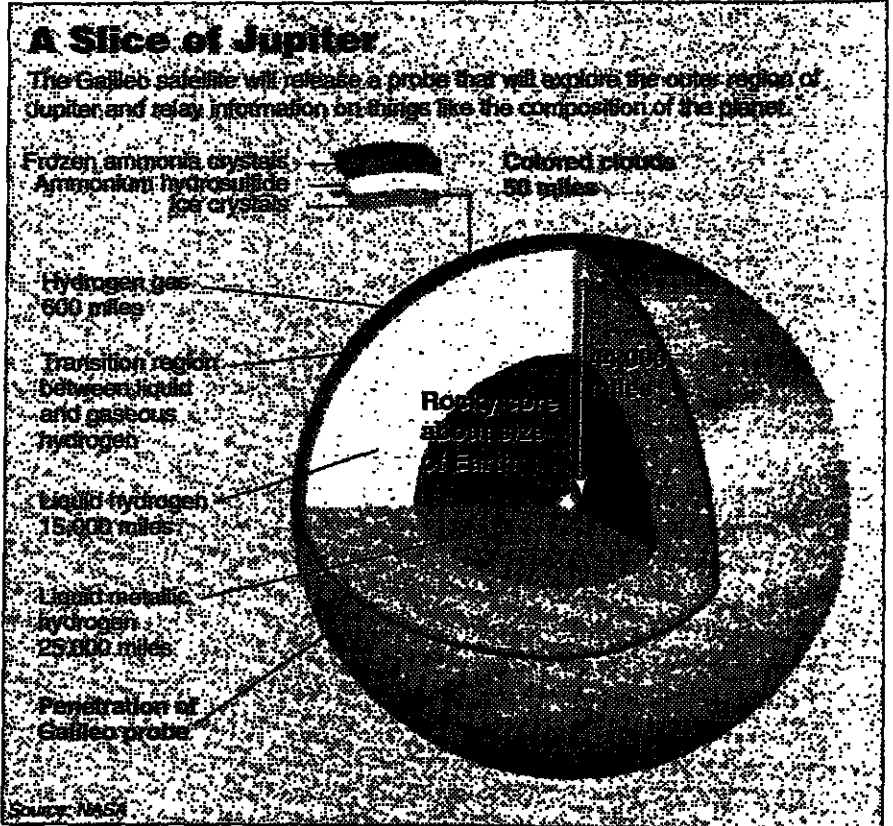
A team using the Hubble Space Telescope also saw the pronounced signature of carbon disulfide, a smelly and poisonous solvent. Both compounds contain sulfur, which in finely powdered form could contribute to Jupiter's colors.

**T**HE detection of sulfur-based compounds also suggests that the comet fragments may have penetrated the Jovian atmosphere to a depth of at least 20 miles (32 kilometers), because sulfur is not normally detectable in the upper atmosphere and must therefore have been dredged up from deeper layers.

Jupiter's lowest cloud layer, about 50 miles below the top of the atmosphere, is thought to consist of microscopic ice particles. Although some astronomers believe that they found hints of water in the debris of the explosions, others were unable to detect any water at all.

That may mean that the cometary fragments just barely impinged on the ice clouds. It could also mean other things; at this point astronomers are wary of expressing any opinions about the bombardment too strongly.

Another substance astronomers are looking for in Jupiter's gaudy clouds is phosphine, a compound of phosphorus





# BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, July 28, 1994

Page 9

## Auto Industry Gains Speed in U.S. and Europe

By Lawrence Malkin

International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Led by Ford

Motor Co. doubling its second-

quarter profit, the world auto-

mobile industry produced a

stream of good news Wednes-

day ranging from Detroit's fi-

nanial and electronic subsid-

ies to two of Germany's

major automakers. Wall Street

was more skeptical than the

industry about how long the good

times will last.

Ford reported a record quar-

terly profit of \$1.71 billion,

more than twice the \$775 mil-

lion it earned during the same

period last year. The perfor-

mance exceeded most analysts'

expectations, but many sus-

pected that results might have

peaked with interest rates rising

and the structure of the indus-

try in transformation.

Ford stock fell \$1.25 to close

at \$30.125.

The company disagreed.

Chairman Alex Trotman said

Ford would "continue to re-

make ourselves to be leaner and

even more efficient," including

in Europe. David McCammon,

the chief financial officer, con-

ceded that the second quarter

would probably be the peak for

this year but said overall Ford

sales and production continued

to run above past trends and

that third-quarter profit would

be better than in the same pe-

riod last year.

Ford led the recovery of De-

troit's Big Three as the first to

adapt design and production

methods from its European

subsidiary, General Motors

Corp. Finally started turning a

profit last year and is expected

to report increased and perhaps

doubled earnings on Thursday.

The consensus of analysts was

\$1.8 billion for the second quar-

ter, compared with \$859 million

a year ago.

GM reported Wednesday

that, thanks to new contracts of

\$4 billion, its Electronic Data

Services subsidiary increased

net income by 11 percent for

the second quarter, to \$197 mil-

lion. General Motors Accept-

ance Corp., the company's fi-

nanial arm, cut second-

quarter earnings from \$285

million to \$216 million despite

higher interest rates, but the

subsidiary continues to be a

cash cow earning about \$1 bil-

lion a year.

The Volkswagen group, Eu-

rope's largest automaker, said

that during the first half of this

year its worldwide sales rose 7.8

percent to 1,726,000 vehicles.

Sales in Europe rose 2 percent

and exports more than doubled

in the United States and were

sharply higher in Latin America

and Asia.

The luxury automaker Bayer-

ische Motorenwerke AG report-

ed a 14 percent increase in net

profit to 290 million Deutsche

marks (\$182 million) during the

first six months of this year and

a 7.4 percent increase in sales

above the recession year of 1993.

The figures did not include

BMW's Rover acquisition in

Britain but the company report-

ed a 16 percent increase in Rover

and Land Rover sales in Britain

and abroad.

The key to growth through-

out the industry was a combina-

tion of cost-cutting and world-

wide economic recovery, which

boosted demand for cars.

Ford's Mr. McCammon said

sales in Europe were better than

expected and even forecast that

its troubled Jaguar subsidiary

in England would turn a profit

this year or next.

But after a decade of upheav-

al in the auto industry and De-

troit's transformation to make

cars more durable, "it is a point

of hot contention" how many

new cars the world's drivers will

actually buy in the cyclical up-

swing of the 1990s, said David

Munro of High Frequency Eco-

nomics, a former economic

forecaster for GM.

Industry leaders such as Mr.

McCammon project past trends

and forecast U.S. sales of 15.5

million cars this year and per-

haps 16 million next year, com-

pared to 14.1 million in 1993.

Even if the economy slows to a

growth rate of about 3 percent

as the result of higher interest

rates, Mr. McCammon said

Ford "could live with that."

But Mr. Munro said these

projections are uncertain be-

cause cars last longer, buyers

have less money than in the

1980s, and Detroit has leased so

many cars it may be competing

with itself when they come back

on the market.

Arvid Jupp of Keane Securi-

ties in Detroit, a veteran in-

dustry analyst, finds sales of 16

million "reasonable."

## Tokyo Negotiating a Loan to Ford

By James Sterngold

New York Times Service

TOKYO — With the government

struggling to counter anger over Japan's

trade surpluses and financially strapped

investors pulling their capital back

home, the Export-Import Bank of Japan

is negotiating a huge, politically sensitive

loan to Ford Motor Co.

The unusual loan being considered by

the government-controlled bank, which

could run to as much as \$300 million,

would be aimed at helping Ford manu-

facture right-hand-drive autos for export

to Japan. That, in turn, could help reduce

Japan's trade surplus with the United

States, which is expected to run as high

as \$60 billion this year.

The negotiations with Ford are one

sign that Japan, which has resisted U.S.

demands that it guarantee increased pur-

chases of American goods to whittle

down the surplus, is anxiously looking

for other means of narrowing the deficit

and, not least, earning some goodwill in

the United States.

The loan has not been made final, but

its motivation was evident in the terms

under which it would be made. Interest

would be paid at a concessionary rate of

slightly more than 4 percent. The Ex-

port-Import Bank says that is normal for

its specialized lending. It is, however,

much less than the 7.25 percent prime

lending rate offered by U.S. commercial

banks and thus could save Ford millions

of dollars in interest payments.

Officially, the Export-Import Bank

denied a report of the loan Wednesday in

Nihon Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading

business newspaper.

Representatives of Ford Motor Co.

(Japan) said they had no knowledge of

the loan.

But other officials said that, while no

decision has been made, talks have been

under way with Ford and that loans to

other major American automakers might

also be considered.

"At this point, the report was prema-

ture, but there have been discussions,"

said one official.

The consideration of the loan demon-

strates the lengths to which Tokyo is wil-

ling to go to improve badly strained re-

lations with Washington. This is

particularly true with the two sides facing

a deadline of Sunday for completion of

negotiations on increasing Japanese gov-

ernment procurement of foreign telecom-

munications and medical equipment.

The Clinton administration has insist-

ed that the Japanese institute procedures

to ensure the government will steadily

increase its purchases of foreign telecom-

munications and medical products.

If no deal is reached by then, the

United States may begin a procedure

that could lead to sanctions against Ja-

panese imports within 60 days.

## U.S. and Japan Extend Semiconductor Pact

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Japan and the

United States have agreed to continue a

bilateral agreement on semiconductor

trade for two more years, the U.S. trade

representative, Mickey Kantor, an-

nounced after talks in Washington.

Mr. Kantor also called for a further

rise in the foreign share of Japan's com-

puter chip market.

"Strong efforts must continue to be

made over the remaining two years of the

agreement to ensure that the arrange-

ment achieves its goal of gradual and

steady improvement in market access

across a wide range of competitive prod-

ucts," Mr. Kantor said.

The decision was made at a formal

midterm review that ended Tuesday, af-

ter two quarters in which the foreign

share of the Japanese semiconductor

market has exceeded 20 percent.

The agreement will be continued for

its full five-year term, which ends in July

1996, despite calls from some Japanese

chip makers to end the agreement.

"The United States has always been

committed to the vigorous implemen-

tation of the agreement for its full five-year

term and, thus, we are very pleased with

this joint decision," he said.

But Jiji Press reported in Tokyo that the

United States had agreed in principle that

the accord did not guarantee a 20 percent

market share for foreign companies.

Japan contends that the accord goes no

further than noting the U.S. industry's

"expectation" that foreign share of the

Japanese market will exceed 20 percent.

Tokyo frequently cites "misunder-

standings" arising from the agreement in

rejecting numerical targets in separate ne-

gotiations with Washington

(AFP, Reuters)

## Euro Disney Halves Its 3d-Quarter Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Theme park oper-

ator Euro Disney SCA said it

halved its third-quarter loss be-

fore charges, after it cut operat-

ing costs to compensate for de-

creased attendance at its theme

park outside Paris.

The operator of Euro Disney

land Resort, which is managed

by a wholly owned unit of Walt

Disney Co., said its loss nar-

rowed to 194 million French

francs (\$36 million) from 381

million francs in the year-ear-

lier quarter.

Revenue dropped 21 percent,

to 1.16 billion francs from 1.47

billion francs, reflecting declin-

ing theme park attendance cou-

pled with price reductions at

hotels, restaurants and shops.



## MARKET DIARY

Signs of Growth  
Send Stocks Lower

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
NEW YORK — The stock market followed bond prices lower Wednesday, pressured by news of stronger-than-expected economic activity and by ideas that earnings growth has peaked.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average slipped 15.21 points to close at 3,720.47.

Declining stocks outnumbered advances about 4 to 3 on

## U.S. Stocks

the New York Stock Exchange, where volume totaled 253 million shares.

The yield on the benchmark U.S. 30-year Treasury bond closed at 7.61 percent, up from 7.54 percent Tuesday. The bond was priced at 84 3/32.

Treasury prices tumbled after the Commerce Department reported that orders to U.S. factories for big-ticket items rose a higher-than-expected 1.3 percent in June.

Bond investors do not like signs of strong growth, which carries the threat of inflation. That erodes the value of fixed-income securities.

And stock investors do not like to see bond prices fall because that pushes up credit market interest rates. Higher rates make share prices less ap-

pealing relative to interest-bearing investments and make borrowing more expensive.

Among actively traded issues, Ford Motor fell 1 1/4 to 30 1/2, even though the second-largest automaker in the United States said its second-quarter profit, reported Wednesday, was higher than expected.

"People are saying that these are peak earnings for this cycle, which means multiples will retract and stocks will eventually decline," said Anthony Dwyer, chief market strategist at Sherwood Securities.

Disney closed 1/4 higher at 42 1/2 after it reported higher-than-expected earnings in the third quarter.

Teléfonos de México jumped 1 1/4 to 60 after Prudential Securities raised its rating on Mexico stock funds, citing solid economic growth and strong earnings potential for Mexican blue chip companies.

The drug company Biogen shot up 1 1/4 to 44 1/2 after it said it was seeking Food and Drug Administration approval for a drug that would slow the progression of multiple sclerosis.

Shares of Bethlehem Steel fell 1 1/4 to 20 1/2 after the company reported lower-than-expected earnings.

(AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## LIRA: Leader's Woes Hit Currency

Continued from Page 9

gorio, European economist at NatWest Markets in London.

Tough action on the budget is vital to meet accords with the European Union to bring Italy's \$1 trillion debt under control by 1996.

Italian 10-year government bonds for September delivery

## Foreign Exchange

on the Italian Futures Market were down 1.36 at 101.47.

In New York, the dollar fell against the mark for a third day after a U.S. economic report raised concern about inflation and sent Treasury bond prices lower.

The U.S. currency rebounded from earlier losses against the yen, meanwhile, after C. Fred Bergsten, an economist who is

thought to have close ties to the Clinton administration, said he thought Washington and Japan would reach an agreement on opening Japanese markets.

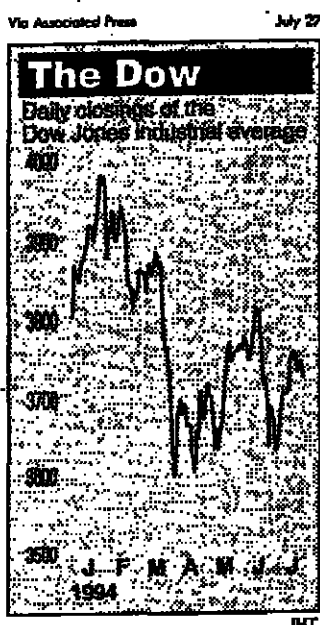
Government bonds fell, dragging the dollar lower, after the Commerce Department said durable goods orders rose more than expected in June, suggesting the economy is growing fast enough to generate inflation.

The dollar closed at 1.5744 DM, down from 1.5850 DM on Tuesday. It rose to 98.425 yen from 98.25 yen on Tuesday.

Every Japanese exporter has dollars to sell, said Peter Gloyne, manager of institutional foreign-exchange trading at First National Bank of Chicago. As long as that's the case, "the dollar won't break back above 100 yen."

The dollar weakened against several other major currencies Wednesday, falling to 5.3820 French francs from 5.4098 francs on Tuesday. The lira held its own against the dollar at 1.586. The British pound rose to \$1.5321 from \$1.5244.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)



Source: Dow Jones & Co.

NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
4400	49 1/2	49 1/8	49 1/2	+1 1/4
3200	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
2800	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
2400	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
2000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
1600	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
1200	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
800	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
400	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4

NASDAQ Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
10000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
8000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
6000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
4000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
2000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
1000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
500	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
250	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
125	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1000	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
800	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
600	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
400	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
200	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
100	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
50	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
25	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4
12	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/2	+1 1/4

Market Sales

NYSE	AMEX	NASDAQ
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000
253,000,000	10,000,000	1,000,000,000

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	3720.47	3715.00	3720.47	-15.21
S&P 500	491.30	490.00	491.30	-1.30
NASDAQ	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
AMEX	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
S&P 500	491.30	490.00	491.30	-1.30
Industrials	491.30	490.00	491.30	-1.30
Utilities	491.30	490.00	491.30	-1.30
Finance	491.30	490.00	491.30	-1.30

## NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Bond	High	Low	Last	Chg.
30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## NYSE Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## AMEX Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## NASDAQ Diary

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NASDAQ	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Industrials	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Utilities	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
Finance	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## Spot Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	15.00	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.50	-0.05
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.50	-0.05

## U.S. Futures

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
U.S. 30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
EURO 30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
EURO 10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
EURO 5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
EURO 2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	15.00	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.50	-0.05
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.50	-0.05

## Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
U.S. 30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## Stock Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
NASDAQ	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
AMEX	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## Dividends

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
NASDAQ	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50
AMEX	2912.50	2900.00	2912.50	-12.50

## Commodities

Commodity	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	15.00	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.50	-0.05
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.50	-0.05

## U.S. Futures

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
U.S. 30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## Metals

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Gold	380.00	375.00	380.00	-5.00
Silver	15.00	14.50	15.00	-0.50
Copper	1.50	1.45	1.50	-0.05
Aluminum	0.50	0.45	0.50	-0.05

## Financial

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
U.S. 30 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 10 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 5 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47
U.S. 2 Year	101.47	101.00	101.47	-0.47

## Stock Indexes

GASOIL (IPE)		U.S. dollars per metric ton—lots of 100 tons			
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
	155.25	153.00	154.25	154.25	+ 1.25
	158.75	154.50	157.75	157.50	+ 1.50
	162.00	159.75	160.75	161.00	+ 1.75
	164.50	162.00	163.25	163.25	+ 1.50



## Allianz Profit Leaps 70% as Losses Narrow

By Brandon Mitchener

MUNICH — Allianz AG Holding on Wednesday reported sizable gains in premium income and overall net profit in 1993 and said it was poised to reap the benefits of its recent international expansion.

The company's results included an "appreciable reduction" in its underwriting deficit. Underwriting losses fell 490 million Deutsche marks (\$308 million) to 1.19 billion DM as a result of price increases, strict risk selection and cost reductions in its East German, U.S., Italian and British operations.

"We are more flexible and competitive than a year before and face the challenges of the new European common market with optimism as a result," said Henning Schulze-Noelle, the company's chairman.

Net profit at Europe's biggest insurance company rose 70 percent, to 1.46 billion DM, from 860 million DM a year earlier. Per-share earnings, omitting extraordinary items, rose to 41 DM from 24.05 DM in 1993.

For this year, Mr. Schulze-Noelle said, profit may improve from the 1993 level, even though last year's net income was boosted by a one-time tax benefit of 253 million DM.

For 1994, Mr. Schulze-Noelle predicted a leveling off of growth in premium income and warned that a weak dollar could adversely affect the company's earnings by hundreds of millions of marks. Each shift of one pfennig in the exchange rate results in a change in revenue of 100 million DM, he said.

A key reason for the underwriting loss was high claims for car thefts in its core German market, Allianz said, adding that it was pressured by storm damage claims.

As in the past, Allianz played down the immediate impact of the July 1 liberalization of the market for insurance in the 12-nation European Union. The change allows insurance companies to sell their products across borders without prior regulatory approval and is expected to spur competition, especially in traditionally conservative markets, such as Germany and Italy.

"We are bracing for more intense competition in all the important European markets, but there won't be a big bang," Mr. Schulze-Noelle said.

Analysts agreed. "The liberalization won't be as important for Allianz as for the competitors that are just beginning to branch out," said Annette Dübner, an insurance industry analyst at M.M. Warburg Bank in Hamburg.

Allianz's non-German business accounted for 47.5 percent of group sales in 1993. Mr. Schulze-Noelle said the United States, already the company's second most important market, after Germany, was growing in importance.

"U.S. premiums accounted for around half the non-German business in 1993," he said, largely as a result of strong growth in private pension and life insurance policies.

Despite the company's rapid international growth of the last few years, Mr. Schulze-Noelle said Allianz was still actively searching for partners in several countries, including France, Italy and Austria.

The company is in the early stages of negotiations with Credit Lyonnais of France and in "preliminary negotiations" with Creditanstalt-Bankverein of Austria, he said.

In addition to growing sales at bank counters, Mr. Schulze-Noelle said Allianz and other insurers would consider expanding their direct insurance business where appropriate. By eliminating middlemen, companies are able to lower their prices, sometimes significantly, through direct sales.

But while Britain and the Netherlands have found direct marketing of some kinds of insurance policies to be lucrative, "we're still waiting for proof that it can deliver big results in Germany," he said.

Some companies have sold insurance in Germany directly since the mid-1970s, but their sales account for just 2 percent to 3 percent of the market.

## An Avalanche of Sellers

### Russian Investors in MMM Left in the Cold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Russians raced to sell shares in the country's best-known investment fund Wednesday, crowding stock exchanges and company offices to dump securities that had lost half their value virtually overnight.

Officials from the investment company MMM accused the government of trying to drive them out of business and said its estimated 10 million investors would not stand by idly if the company was forced to close.

Financial analysts also said the threat of the company's collapse should prompt much-needed regulatory reforms in the immature financial markets.

But exchange officials said the panic selling was a catastrophe waiting to happen.

"If our state is so weak that it can be frightened by an outcry by MMM shareholders, I can only feel sorry for it," said Alexei Vlasov, president of the Russian Commodities and Raw Materials Exchange.

Late last week the government said it would not guarantee money put into numerous similar investment funds that have sprung up in the past.

"The paper is hollow. There are no dividends, no investment projects," Mr. Vlasov said. "In the West, any issue of shares like MMM would mean immediate imprisonment."

Officials at the Russian Finance Ministry have likened MMM to a classic pyramid scheme, in which cash from new share pur-

chases is used to buy back old shares at ever-rising prices. When new investment dries up, the cash to pay dividends or buy shares back at higher rates dries up as well.

One Finance Ministry official said: "It had to happen sooner or later. As soon as MMM stopped buying its shares back, you get an avalanche."

Traders outside the company's Moscow headquarters offered 30,000 rubles (\$15) for shares that had fetched 110,000 rubles before the company this week stopped buying shares back at branch offices across Russia.

Tax officials also have accused the company of irregularities. MMM has long been silent about its investment activities. Sergei Taranov, the company spokesman, said MMM was a major shareholder in a Russian auto company and had invested money in a hotel complex. But he refused to say how much the firm had invested in outside projects or how many shares it had.

Company officials also have said in the past that the fund speculated in currency markets and offered short-term loans.

Mr. Vlasov said several investors were still buying shares in the hope they could sell them back to the firm at higher rates.

He said the government might have to foot the bill for MMM losses. "This is a brilliant example of how millions of people are duped by high-quality advertisements into buying paper which is worth nothing," he said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

## BAT Profit Slips 4.2%, Sales Flat

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — BAT Industries PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit for the second quarter of 1994 fell 4.2 percent, although the year-to-date results included larger one-time gains.

The tobacco and financial services company said pretax profit for the three months ended June 30 fell to £525 million (\$800 million) from £548 million in the year-earlier period.

The second quarter in 1993 included a one-time gain of £135 million from the exchange of tobacco brands with American Brands Inc. The second quarter this year included a one-time profit of £56 million on the sale of Willards Foods Pty. in South Africa.

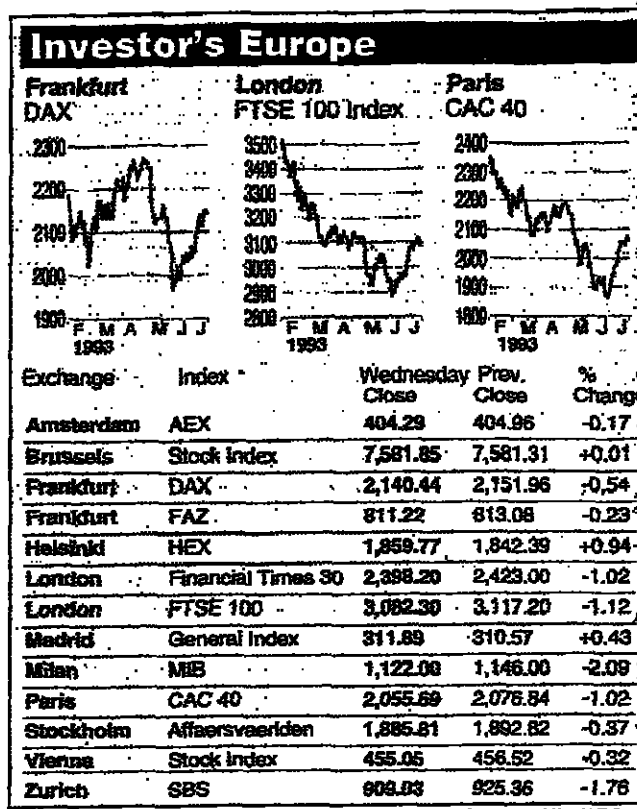
Excluding one-time items in both years, pretax profit rose nearly 14 percent, to £469 million from £413 million.

Although Patrick Sheehy, the chairman of BAT, said the result "disguises a much better underlying performance from both financial services and tobacco," shareholders sold the company's shares in London. BAT shares closed at £4.36, down 12 pence from Tuesday.

BAT said sales for the second quarter were unchanged at £5.1 billion, while tobacco sales rose 1 percent, to £3.28 billion.

Profit on tobacco in the three months fell to £308 million from £429 million in the 1993 quarter, but last year's figures included the profit from the deal with American Brands.

Profit at the U.S. tobacco unit Brown & Williamson rose 76 percent in the first six months of the year, "benefiting from greater stability in the U.S. cigarette market," BAT said. The comparable period in 1993 was marked by cigarette-price wars in the United States, after rival Philip Morris Cos. cut prices of its Marlboro brand.



### Very briefly:

- Christiana Bank & Kreditkasse posted net profit of 780 million kroner (\$114 million) in the first half, up from 324 million in the 1993 first half, helped by much lower provisions for credit losses.
- Renault SA will ask shareholders to approve increasing its capital to 5.67 billion French francs (\$1 billion) from 3.40 billion francs by raising each share's nominal value.
- The European Commission has cleared 2.1 billion French francs of French government aid toward an 8.3 billion-franc four-year research program conducted by SGS-Thomson Microelectronics.
- Credit Lyonnais, which posted a 6.9 billion French franc loss in 1993, is unlikely to break even before 1995, its chairman said.
- Siemens AG is negotiating a full or partial acquisition of Amper SA, the Spanish telecommunications company.
- The European Commission has agreed to close an investigation into government subsidies to Kloeckner Stahl GmbH.
- EKO Stahl AG's 300 million Deutsche mark (\$188 million) aid package from the government is being investigated by the commission, which said it would not approve the aid until a viable restructuring plan for the steelmaker had been drafted.
- Empresa Nacional de Electricidad SA's first-half net profit rose 13.1 percent, to 64.67 billion pesetas (\$495 million), helped by rising electricity demand and a rate increase.
- Lloyds Abbey Life PLC's pretax profit jumped 13 percent, to £171.8 million (\$262 million), in the first half of 1994, fueled by growth in the nonlife insurance business.

## Statoil Profit Rises 42% Despite Oil Price Drop

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Statoil AS said Wednesday that its net profit, buoyed by strong financial results, surged 42 percent, to 2.7 billion kroner (\$390 million), in the first half of 1994.

Operating profit rose only 4.5 percent, to 7 billion kroner, affected by a fall in oil prices and a marked reduction in margins on refining operations. Sales rose 3 percent, to 41.4 billion kroner. The company said it expected to maintain a high production level in the second half but warned that there was great uncertainty about oil prices and the dollar exchange rate.

The company's exploration and production division posted an operating profit of 3.9 billion kroner, or 28 percent because of lower oil prices. It said that average production during the period had been a record 441,000 barrels a day.

Operating profit in the gas division rose 41 percent, to 2.3 billion kroner, due to higher volume and a somewhat higher gas price than in the first half of 1993.

Separately, the Norwegian oil company Saga Petroleum AS said it would invest about \$35 million in a Libyan oil field in spite of United Nations trade sanctions against Tripoli.

Arne Halvorsen, chief spokesman of the company, said that Saga was committed to a considerable investment in Libya.

The UN Security Council tightened sanctions in November in a boycott that now includes refining, transport and production of oil.

## Reuters' Net Rose 14% in 1st Half

Agence France-Press

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC on Wednesday said pretax profit rose 14 percent in the first half, to £245 million (\$365 million) from £215 million a year earlier.

Sales were up 22 percent to £1.09 billion. First-half costs rose 23 percent to £872 million because of investments in the company's telecommunications infrastructure and an expenditure of £102 million on acquiring Quotron Systems and Tektron Software Systems Inc.

## PARK: Disney Cuts Loss

Continued from Page 9

ed from the canceling of royalty payments to the Walt Disney Co. No royalties will be paid to the parent company until 1998.

But analysts say it's too early to talk about light at the end of the tunnel.

"Overall, the figures point in the right direction, that is to say to an improvement in results from operations," said Jacques Falzon, an analyst at the brokerage concern Transbourse. "But unfortunately, those three months are not very representative, because of all of the upheavals," he said.

Mr. Eyraud said June was traditionally not a good month in the tourism industry, but he declined to say if the company was disappointed with the park's performance during the Easter school vacation and the May public holidays.

Analysts say they'll have a clearer idea of the park's financial future when the results of the rights issue are known next month.

Euro Disney received a sign of encouragement last month when a Saudi prince, Walid bin Talal bin Abdulaziz, said he planned to invest as much as 1.9 billion francs to acquire between 13 percent and 25 percent of Euro Disney stock, as well as lending up to \$100 million to build a conference center at the resort.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

## British Telecom Profit Rises 3.2%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — British Telecommunications PLC said Wednesday its pretax profit rose 3.2 percent in its first quarter as growing demand for phone lines and equipment offset a decline in revenue from phone calls.

Pretax profit was £781 million (\$1 billion), up from £757 million a year earlier. Revenue rose 1.3 percent, to £3.38 billion.

The results included a charge of about £54 million to cover job cuts, which cost the company £53 million in the 1993 period.

Iain Vallance, the chairman of the company, said the results, which were at the top end of analysts' forecasts, would compensate for expected weaker returns for the remaining quarters of the year. In subsequent quarters, results will reflect layoffs.

and previously announced price cuts in the fall or early winter.

"We expect a divergent set of quarterly reports this year," said John Tysoe, an analyst at Société Générale Strauss Turnbull.

While British Telecom's call volume increased during the quarter, call revenue was hurt by government-mandated price cuts and the company's own in-

centives, that included abolishing the weekday peak-rate premium and cutting weekend charges. The increase in call volume was not big enough to offset the price cuts; British call revenue fell 2.3 percent.

International call sales dropped by 3.2 percent in a highly competitive market, the company said.

## NYSE

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg	Yld PE	1993 High Low	1994 High Low
IBM	120.00	119.00	115.00	120.00
Microsoft	55.00	54.00	50.00	55.00
Apple	45.00	44.00	40.00	45.00
Oracle	35.00	34.00	30.00	35.00
Sun	25.00	24.00	20.00	25.00
HP	20.00	19.00	15.00	20.00
Intel	15.00	14.00	10.00	15.00
AMD	10.00	9.00	5.00	10.00
NVDA	5.00	4.00	0.00	5.00
TI	4.00	3.00	0.00	4.00
Motorola	3.00	2.00	0.00	3.00
Qualcomm	2.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
Lucent	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
3Com	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
NetScout	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
VeriFone	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10

12 Month High Low Stock	Chg	Yld PE	1993 High Low	1994 High Low
AT&T	25.00	24.00	20.00	25.00
Verizon	20.00	19.00	15.00	20.00
Sprint	15.00	14.00	10.00	15.00
WorldCom	10.00	9.00	5.00	10.00
Qwest	5.00	4.00	0.00	5.00
Southwest	4.00	3.00	0.00	4.00
Delta	3.00	2.00	0.00	3.00
American	2.00	1.00	0.00	2.00
JetBlue	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
Allegiant	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.50
Southwest	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.25
Delta	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
American	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.05
JetBlue	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02
Allegiant	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01

### Leveraged Capital Holdings

Weekly net asset value on 25.07.94 US \$ 59.33

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Mees Pierson Capital Management, Rokin 55, 1012 KN Amsterdam, Tel: +31-20-5211410.

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**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

13 August	1981 Low Stock	On	Ytd Pct	Net	High	Low	Lowest
1	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
3	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
4	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
5	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
6	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
7	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
8	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
9	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
10	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
12	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
14	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
16	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
17	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
18	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
19	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
21	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
22	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
23	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
24	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
25	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
26	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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30	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
31	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
32	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
33	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
34	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
35	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
36	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
37	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
38	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
39	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
40	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
41	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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47	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
48	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
49	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
50	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
51	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
52	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

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13 Months	High Low Stock	Div	Yld	Yld	Yld	High	Low	Low/High
1997	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
1998	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
1999	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2000	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2001	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2002	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2003	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2004	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2005	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2006	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2007	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2008	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2009	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2010	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2011	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2012	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2013	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2014	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2015	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2016	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2017	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2018	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2019	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2020	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2021	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2022	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2023	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2024	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2025	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2026	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2027	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2028	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2029	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2030	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2031	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2032	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2033	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2034	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00
2035	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	1.00

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 श्रीमद्भगवत्गीतायां अर्जुनस्य वचनम् ॥  
 अथ कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुतसो  
 ब्रह्मणेन्दुवर्मादयो महाबलवन्  
 पाण्डुपुत्रो विराटश्च द्रुपदश्च  
 धर्मर्षिस्तथा शुकशर्मणाचार्य-  
 चक्रवर्ती राजा महारथी यो-  
 गेश्वर उवाच ॥ १ ॥

一、關於我國之政治。我國之政治，向來處於混亂狀態，其原因固多，而其主要者，則在於政治制度之不健全。自民國以來，雖經多次憲法之制定與修改，然其內容多屬空文，未能真正實施。故欲求政治之進步，必須先求政治制度之健全。此即所謂「政治改革」之義也。

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*[The following section contains extremely faint, illegible handwritten notes.]*

*(The page contains dense handwritten text in Devanagari script, which appears to be bleed-through from the reverse side of the document.)*

[illegible]

一、凡在本行存款之存款人，其存款之利息，均按本行所定之利率计算。



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D-28		D-29		D-30		D-31		D-32		D-33		D-34		D-35		D-36		D-37		D-38		D-39		D-40		D-41		D-42		D-43		D-44		D-45		D-46		D-47		D-48		D-49		D-50		D-51		D-52		D-53		D-54		D-55		D-56		D-57		D-58		D-59		D-60		D-61		D-62		D-63		D-64		D-65		D-66		D-67		D-68		D-69		D-70		D-71		D-72		D-73		D-74		D-75		D-76		D-77		D-78		D-79		D-80		D-81		D-82		D-83		D-84		D-85		D-86		D-87		D-88		D-89		D-90		D-91		D-92		D-93		D-94		D-95		D-96		D-97		D-98		D-99		D-100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
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Year	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030
1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	

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**Wednesday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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## SPORTS

## Orioles and Indians Move Up After Splitting Doubleheader

A good day for Baltimore, a good night for Cleveland. In the end, both teams were feeling a half-game better.

The Orioles began a day-night doubleheader by beating Cleveland, 10-4, on Tuesday. The Indians got even in the nightcap, winning 9-2.

Both teams are in second place in their respective divisions, and each gained a half-game because New York and Chicago — the first-place

## AL ROUNDUP

teams in the American League East and Central Divisions — both lost.

At the same time, the Indians stayed two games ahead of Baltimore in the wild card race. Sound a little confusing? Well, welcome to the expanded playoff races, where intradivisional games have all sorts of postseason implications.

Dennis Martinez, the winning pitcher in the second game, did not realize the Indians might actually be battling the Orioles, as well as the White Sox, for a wild-card playoff spot.

"I find it out before we came here. I didn't even know what was the wild card and how that thing worked," he said. "But I find out, and then I concentrate on beating these people and at the same time help us keep pace with the Chicago White Sox."

Martinez had a no-hitter until Brady Anderson's two-out, RBI single in the sixth. Martinez walked two and struck out seven.

Cleveland took command in the first inning, using an RBI double by Albert Belle and a three-run double by Manny Ramirez to go up 4-0. Belle hit a solo homer off Mike Oquist in the third.

In the first game, Harold Baines snapped a long homerless drought with two solo shots. Rafael Palmeiro and Pat Gonzalez also hit home runs for Baltimore, which withstood Cleveland homers by Belle and Eddie Murray.

Tigers 9, Seattle 1: At Detroit, Travis Fryman broke an 0-for-26 slump with two doubles, two triples and four RBIs.

David Wells allowed one run on five hits in his fourth complete game of the season. He struck out five and walked his first batter in 39% innings, a span of 156 batters. Jim Converse allowed six runs on nine hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Brewers 7, Blue Jays 5: Jody Reed celebrated his 32d birthday by hitting a pair of singles, scoring a run and driving in two more in a seven-run first inning. Visiting Milwaukee snapped its three-game losing skid and stopped Toronto's season-high eight-game winning streak.

Juan Guzman did not make it out of the first inning. Ricky Bones went eight innings to win his third straight start, allowing five runs on 10 hits while striking out four and walking two. Mike Fetters pitched the ninth for his 13th save.

Red Sox 10, Yankees 7: In New York, Tim Lincecum and Mo Vaughn hit two-run home runs in the sixth inning as the Red Sox ended the Yankees' five-game winning streak.

Naehering's seventh homer of the year came off Jimmy Key and capped a Red Sox comeback that began after New York took a 5-0 lead in the first inning off Chris Nabholz.

Royals 3, White Sox 2: In Kansas City, Missouri, Wally Joyner had a pair of RBI singles as the Royals won their fourth straight, their longest since a five-game string in mid-April.

Tom Gordon improved to 7-1 lifetime against Chicago, allowing two runs and six hits in 7 1/2 innings. Jeff Montgomery pitched the ninth for his 21st save. Wilson Alvarez gave up six hits and three runs in seven innings.

Rangers 8, Twins 7: In Arlington, Texas, Rusty Greer's RBI single with two outs in the eighth inning was the winning edge for the Rangers.

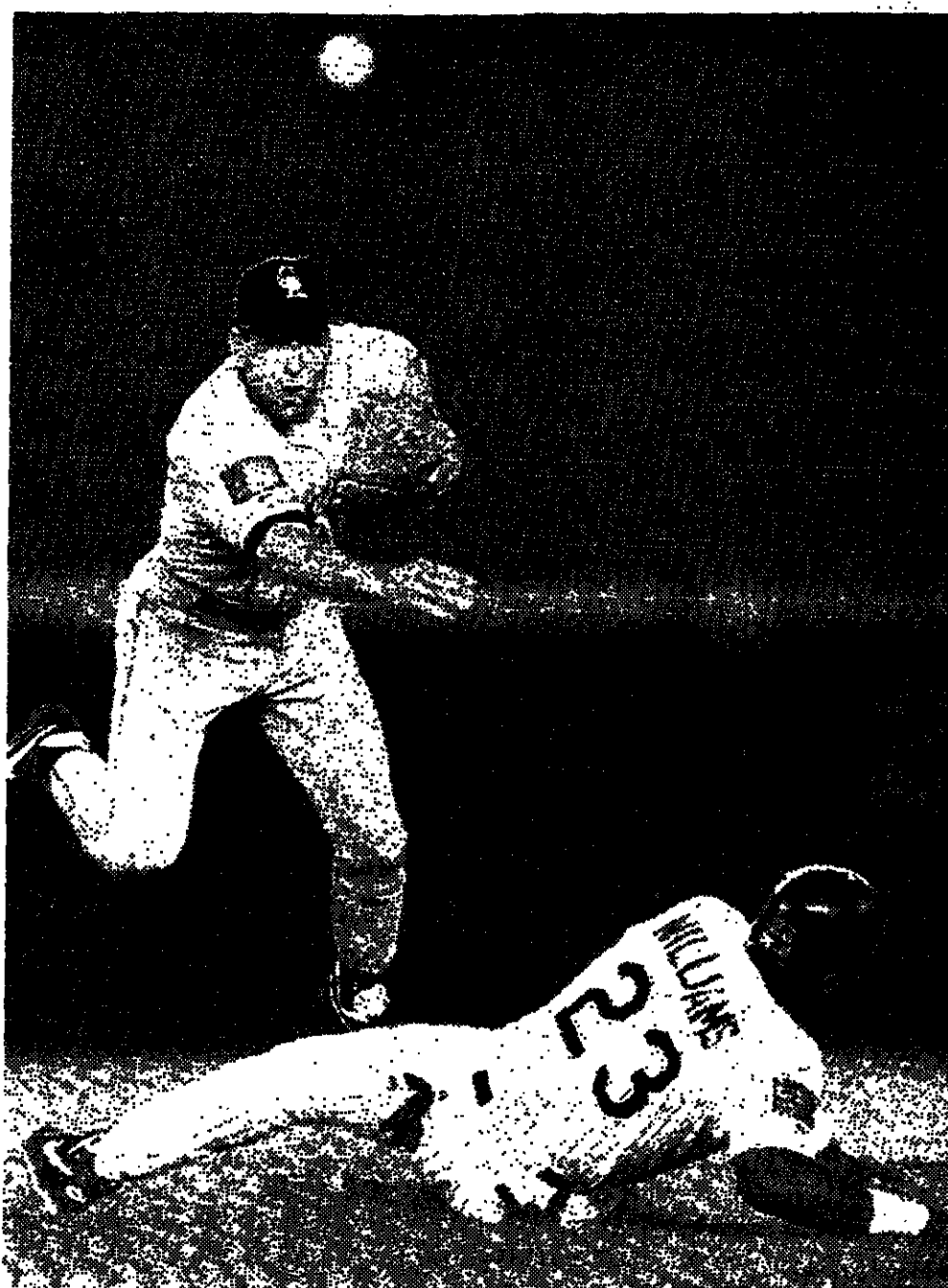
Doug Strange's run-scoring pinch-single in the bottom of the eighth off Rick Aguilera lifted the Rangers into a 7-7 tie before Greer drove in the game winner.

Jay Howell, who allowed a run in the top of the eighth on Matt Walbeck's one-out solo homer, got the victory.

Angels 6, Athletics 0: In Anaheim, California, Steve Ontiveros and two relievers combined on a three-hitter, and Stan Javier tied a club record with three doubles for Oakland.

Ontiveros was pulled after only 80 pitches and a two-hitter through seven innings. He walked none and struck out four. Bob Welch and Billy Taylor each pitched an inning.

Chuck Finley was charged with six runs and seven hits over eight innings but allowed only one hit over his last six 1/2 innings.



Colorado shortstop Walt Weiss leaps over Eddie Williams to turn a double play and kill a San Diego rally in the sixth. The Rockies held on, moving within one game of Los Angeles.

## Bagwell Breaks 100-RBI Barrier, as Astros Defeat Reds, 6-5

At this point in the season, what's more amazing — Jeff Bagwell having 101 RBIs or the Colorado Rockies being only one game out of first place?

In a year dominated by Ken Griffey Jr., Frank Thomas and Matt Williams, Bagwell became the first player to break the 100-RBI mark when he homered Tuesday for the Houston Astros.

"I guess I'm as surprised as much as anybody else that I've got 101 already," he said. "It helped tonight, which is all I wanted. That was the big thing. It helped win the game."

Bagwell's 33d homer led the Astros over Cincinnati, 6-5, cutting the Reds' lead in the National League Central Division to one game.

The Rockies, meanwhile, continued to close in on the NL West lead. Their 6-5 win at San Diego moved them just one game behind Los Angeles.

"The thing that has been encouraging for everybody is we're only one game out and no TV channels are talking about us," said Mike Kingery, who hit a home run for Colorado. "They're talking about the Dodgers

and Giants. None of us feel we have played up to our potential."

Bagwell has 101 RBIs in 101 games. He needs to drive in only 10 more runs to break Bob Watson's team record.

"You try to contribute," he said. "If you can contribute every night, that's good. Some days you can't do it and you actually feel you're playing for the other team. Baseball is a very humbling game."

Bagwell's two-run homer helped Houston take a 5-0 lead. The Reds came back at Riverfront Stadium, tying it in the sixth when Deion Sanders scored by running over the Astros catcher, Scott Servais.

"I've had collisions before like that, but nothing that intense," Sanders said. "It was a big play, but we still lost. I'm so disappointed we didn't win."

Los Angeles doubled home the go-ahead run in the seventh.

Rockies 6, Padres 5: In San Diego, Mark Thompson won his major-league debut and Joe Girardi homered in his first game back from the disabled list as Colorado improved to 26-25 on the road.

Thompson, Colorado's second pick in the June 1992 draft, is the first amateur ever picked by the Rockies to

make it to the majors. He gave up three runs and seven hits in 5 1/2 innings.

Steve Reed got his second save by striking out Derek Bell with a runner on third to end the game. Scott Sanders (3-8) lost his fourth straight.

Girardi, who missed 15 days with a torn tendon in his knee, and Mike Kingery homered for the Rockies. Brian Johnson tripled, doubled and drove in two runs for San Diego.

Expos 5, Braves 3: Greg Maddux lowered his major league-leading ERA to 1.69, but wound up with the loss when his error contributed to four unearned runs for visiting Montreal.

The Expos won their eighth in a row and improved to 7-3 against the Braves. Atlanta held a players-only meeting before the game, then lost for the seventh time in 10 games.

Maddux, a four-time Gold Glove winner, made a three-base throwing error as Montreal scored three times in the seventh inning for a 5-2 lead.

Butch Henry gave up three hits and two runs in seven innings. John Wetteland got three outs for his 20th save, and second in two days against Atlanta.

Giants 12, Dodgers 5: Matt Williams hit his major league-leading 38th home run, and San Francisco won before 55,771 fans at home.

Williams homered for the second straight day, and Todd Benzeinger drove in three runs. The Giants broke open the game with seven runs in the seventh.

Los Angeles lost for the 12th time in 18 games. Mike Piazza hit his 21st homer and drove in four runs for the Dodgers.

Phillies 10, Marlins 8: Ricky Jordan and Kim Batisse hit RBI singles in the 12th inning that lifted Philadelphia over Florida at home.

John Kruk, who battled testicular cancer earlier this year, discovered two lumps — one on his lower abdomen and another on a rib — and will return to Philadelphia. Lenny Dykstra, shaken up when he was thrown out at the plate by Sheffield, also left the game and had chest X-rays taken, which were negative.

The Phillies led 8-2 in the fifth inning before the Marlins tied it in the seventh on Gary Sheffield's two-run single.

Ben Rivera was the winner and Robb Nen (4-5) was the loser. The Phillies are 1-5 in extra innings, all on the road, and Florida is 4-1 in extra innings, all at home.

Mets 10, Cardinals 8: Rico Brogna

hit a two-run homer in the 11th inning and drove in four runs as New York won at St. Louis.

Brogna, who tied a team record by going 3-for-5 Monday, connected off Gary Buckles for his sixth homer. The rookie is batting .488 in his last 12 starts.

Todd Zeile hit a three-run homer for the Cardinals and Bernard Gilkey scored four times. St. Louis lost its fourth in a row.

Mike Maddux (2-1) was the winner, and John Franco got his 24th save. Franco was the Mets' eighth pitcher, matching a club mark.

Cubs 8, Pirates 4: Mark Grace and Rick Wilkins hit home runs in the eighth inning and Chicago pulled away at Pittsburgh.

Shawn Dunston also connected for the Cubs. Tom Foley and pinch-hitter Dave Clark homered for the Pirates.

Jose Bautista was the winner despite giving up two runs in the only inning he pitched. Mark Dewey (2-1) gave up Grace's tiebreaking homer leading off the eighth.

The Cubs' starter, Anthony Young, activated from the disabled list before the game, left after four innings because of arm fatigue.

## No Sign of Accord In Baseball Talks

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — It doesn't seem that baseball players and owners will have much to talk about Wednesday in what is expected to be the final bargaining session before the union sets a strike deadline.

Both sides expressed pessimism Tuesday after discussion groups met, and both the union leader, Donald Fehr, and the management negotiator, Richard Ravitch, said they didn't foresee any change in positions.

The executive board of the Major League Baseball Players Association is expected to set a strike deadline when it confers by telephone conference call Thursday. The union is to announce its decision about two hours later at a news conference in New York.

"We have the feeling that nothing we do matters," Fehr said. "They're on a track and they're going to make whatever decisions they've made."

Ravitch said Tuesday that the union has "not made any reasonable proposals" and expects players to set a deadline Thursday. The most frequently mentioned possibility for a strike date is Aug. 19.

Some players are already planning August vacations with their families. And attendance figures indicate that the threat of a strike may be hurting ticket sales.

Owners are insisting players agree to a salary cap and players say they won't accept one under any circumstance. This would be the sport's eighth work stoppage since 1972.

Management, which reopened the collective bargaining agreement on Dec. 7, 1992, waited until this June 14 to make its salary-cap proposal. The players rejected the plan July 18.

Players want to keep the current system of free agency and salary arbitration, which has raised the average salary to \$1.18 million, and fear owners unilaterally will impose a salary cap after the season unless the union forces an agreement by striking.

The Tuesday meetings did not focus on the central economic concerns but rather on issues like drug-treatment programs.

## Fame Organize for Own Strike

Two organizations claiming to represent the interests of baseball fans have decided to merge and seek a one-day strike on Aug. 13. The Associated Press reported from Cleveland.

The purpose is to send a message to both players and owners as a players' strike seems to near. Fans with season tickets to Aug. 13 games are being urged to stay home. Fans with single-game tickets are being urged to at least miss the first couple of innings.

"Overwhelmingly, the fan support is there," said Frank Sullivan, a season-ticket holder to Cleveland Indians games and organizer of a group called Fans First.

"Everybody is fed up with all the money that's in major league baseball," Sullivan said. "What's forgotten in this is that the buck stops with the fans."

Sullivan formed Fans First with the help of a brother-in-law, Patrick O'Rourke and a friend, Ron Dalton. Fans First has mailed about 1,000 letters to friends, fan groups and others urging them to strike.

The groups said they were not aware of any other organized anti-strike campaign.

"There may be others out there, too. The more the merrier," Sullivan said. "It would be just further evidence of a groundswell of loyal baseball fans out there who are fed up."

## Cricket Scandal Fallout

Reuters

COLOMBO — Salim Malik, captain of the Pakistan cricket team, said on Wednesday that the world should laugh at England after the ball-tampering allegations made against their skipper, Mike Atherton.

"Who is cheating — we or they? Who has got caught?" said Malik whose team includes Wasim Akram and Waqar Younis, the fast bowlers accused of tampering with the ball during Pakistan's 2-1 test series against England in 1992.

Malik said that whenever Pakistan won test matches and whenever Akram and Younis took wickets, the team was branded as cheats. But he said the Atherton incident last weekend would take some pressure off his bowlers.

The British press has called for Atherton to resign after he was shown on television rubbing his hand in his trouser pocket and then rubbing the ball on the third day of the first test against South Africa. Atherton originally denied any wrongdoing but later admitted having dirt in his trouser pocket. He was fined £2,000 pounds (\$3,050) by the English cricket selection body for using the dirt and for not giving a full explanation to the match referee.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



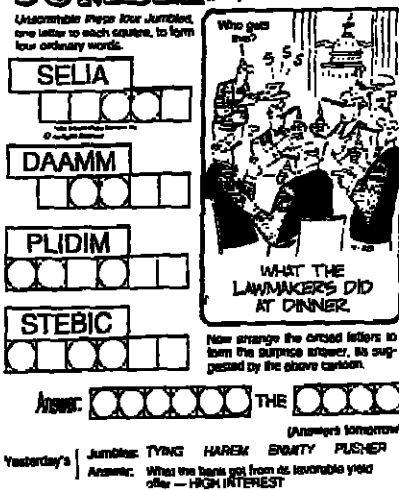
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# SPORTS



Olimpiada Ivanova, carrying her daughter, celebrates her victory in the 10-kilometer walk at the Goodwill Games.

## What's Age Got to Do With It?

### Russia's Over-30 Women Runners Race Ahead of the Pack

By Suzanne Posselt  
New York Times Service

ST. PETERSBURG — Racing the old-fashioned way, without high-tech training and fancy sneakers, Russia's women's track team shows it still has a thing or two to teach the youngsters.

After three days of track and field competition, the Russian women are dominating the Goodwill Games, having won 19 medals — 5 gold, 10 silver and 4 bronze.

The American women have won 11 medals — 4 gold, 2 silver, 5 bronze.

Yelena Romanova, 31, the 1992 Olympic champion at 3,000 meters, took the gold medal in St. Petersburg on Sunday, with Annette Peters of the United States finishing third.

Marina Puzhnikova, 35, won the 2,000-meter steeplechase Monday.

But the biggest surprise came in the 1,500 when the 42-year-old Yekaterina Podkopayeva took the gold from Sonia O'Sullivan of Ireland with a time of 3:59.78. Until Monday's race, O'Sullivan, 24, had been undefeated this year.

Joking that she could have a daughter O'Sullivan's age, Podkopayeva, a mother of two, said she could not explain why but she keeps getting faster with age.

In 1980, she did not make the Soviet Olympic team. Three years later, at the World Championships in Helsinki, she finished third in the 800- and 1,500-meter events. In 1986, she moved with her husband, then a Soviet Army officer and now her trainer, to Czechoslovakia.

"I was an officer's wife, bored with nothing to do," she said.

After having a second son, Podkopayeva decided to start training again. She failed

to make the Olympic team in 1988, but a year later placed second at a meet in Barcelona. Then, in 1992, she won the European Championships.

She said she still trained the same way she did when she was 18, lifting weights, swimming, running in the mountains and cross-country skiing.

Podkopayeva, her husband and two sons, ages 8 and 13, live in a one-room apartment outside Moscow. He cooks breakfast and walks the boys to school. She does the laundry and the grocery shopping.

They have just enough to get by, she said. The most she ever earned in a race,

she said, was \$3,000, when she won the World Championship title in Toronto. That paid for two months of groceries, she said.

Before perestroika, Podkopayeva said, she would have gotten a bigger apartment, a car and a dacha in the countryside for winning the world championship.

"Now everyone applauds, but no one helps," she said, referring to the Russian sports federation.

Romanova said she was too embarrassed to say what the federation paid her. Let's just say it's enough for a taxi ride to the airport," she said.

Romanova said the level of Russian field athletics had fallen over the last few years. "None of the youngsters wants to run," she said. "They can sell Snickers on the street and earn more."

Still, Romanova and Podkopayeva do not regret the transition to market economics and professional sports. "Now we're allowed to compete abroad and have contracts," Podkopayeva said.

Both Romanova and a teammate have contracts. But Podkopayeva said she had not gotten any offers. "They think I'm too old," she said, laughing.

At the world championships and in most of her other 17 starts in the last two months, Podkopayeva wore Reebok merchandise and earned about \$1,500 a race. "The stuff was always the wrong size," she said. "At the world championships, I needed a small, they gave me a large. I ran in shoes that didn't fit."

As a sign of protest, she decided to wear a Nike T-shirt when she ran at the Goodwill Games. "Now Nike has called me in to talk," she said.

## Tears and Spilled Beer In Joyner-Kersey Event

Reuters

ST. PETERSBURG — Spilled beer led to threats of disqualification for world record-holder Jackie Joyner-Kersey on the second day of the heptathlon at the Goodwill Games. A Games official accused the U.S. Olympic champion of putting beer on her javelin to gain a better grip, and through an interpreter, threatened to disqualify her. But she tearfully told the official she had not used the javelin after spectators had spilled beer on the implements. An angry confrontation ensued between Joyner-Kersey, her husband and coach, and the field events referee, Albert Kalin.

A shaken Joyner-Kersey continued, claiming the gold medal with her lowest winning score ever, 6,606 points.

media, had been a victim of Smith's and had information damaging to the Garden's hierarchy.

"But I can't disclose that information," he said.

Later in the day, the station revealed what it said were the contents of the 12-page brief submitted by Keenan to Bettman last Thursday.

The document was prepared for a hearing set for Monday into the truth behind Keenan's having declared himself free from the Rangers on July 15 because his \$608,000 bonus check was not delivered the day before.

## As the World Turns, Keenan-NHL Drama Deepens

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Mike Keenan Affair is not over even if he is a St. Louis Blue.

Punitive action by National Hockey League Commissioner Gary Bettman on Sunday did not end it. It continues.

The most bizarre episode occurred Tuesday, a chapter so peculiar that perhaps only Robert Ludlum could have conceived of it: a devilish conspiracy concocted by two foes, Keenan and Neil Smith, the Rangers general manager.

It is a tale suggested by Keenan and denied by Smith and Bob Gutkowski, the

president of Madison Square Garden and Smith's immediate boss.

Keenan's charge: that he and Smith conspired to manufacture the late bonus check payment that led to Keenan's leaving the team July 15.

"Somebody's lying," Gutkowski said Tuesday, when informed of Keenan's assertion, "and I don't believe it's Neil Smith."

The latest turn in the mystery emerged as an afternoon soap opera when Keenan called the radio station WFAN from a Chicago train station to say he had been wrongly tarred by the New York news

## Basketball's Best Chase 2 Dreams

By William C. Rhoden  
New York Times Service

CHARLOTTE, North Carolina — Two large red, white and blue buses negotiated their way through midmorning traffic, moving determinedly toward the Charlotte Coliseum.

Despite their size, the buses moved smoothly as they wove in and out of traffic: a quick burst here to exploit an opening, a bold, powerful lunge there to get into a faster lane.

In many ways the buses were like their passengers — members of Dream Team II, 15 of the world's best basketball players. Small quick players like Kevin Johnson and Mark Price. Big powerful ones like Alonzo Mourning and Shaquille O'Neal. Players who can move through traffic.

The team played its first exhibition game Tuesday night, defeating the German national team, 114-81, before a sold-out crowd that came to watch a dream doubleheader.

In the first game, the women's 1994 Goodwill team played an exhibition against a select women's team of talented college players, overwhelming them by a score of 104-47.

Dream Team II is carrying a unique pressure. Like its predecessor, it is not only supposed to win the World Championships in Canada next month but crush opponents in the process. But even more than that, it will be measured against the standard of the original Dream Team and its 44-point average margin of victory en route to an Olympic Gold in Barcelona two years ago.

That burden has created a compelling debate: Could Dream Team I — with Michael Jordan, Charles Barkley, Larry Bird, Magic Johnson and Patrick Ewing — defeat Dream Team II with O'Neal, Mourning, Sean Kemp, Reggie Miller and Derrick Coleman?

Barkley recently told Kemp that Dream I would easily win. "I said that we were too young," Kemp recalled. "We'd run away from them."

In any event, the only squads the Dream Teams can compare themselves to are each other. No team that's entered in the world tournament could come within 20 points of beating either version.

The larger mission of the Dream Team approach is to spread the gospel of basketball throughout the world using the world's greatest players.

Basketball in the 1990s, like jazz in the '20s through the '50s, has

become the United States' most significant cultural export to the world. As a result of the Barcelona Olympics, European stations have purchased the rights to more "live" National Basketball Association games and have put more games in prime time slots and on better networks.

But for all this expansion and clever marketing, the missing component in the United States' burgeoning basketball machine is its women athletes. At a time when women's basketball is as great as it has ever been, women are still being forced into exile after brilliant collegiate careers.

What brought this to mind was Sheryl Swoopes, the former Texas Tech All-American who played here Tuesday night as a member of the Goodwill team, scoring 12 points. But a lasting recollection of Swoopes was her stunning 47-point effort against Ohio State in the 1993 national championship game. That performance capped a season in which she was also voted the college player of the year.

That was the last most of us saw or heard of her. After college she followed the rugged migration pattern of other great female college players and headed to Europe. Out of sight. Out of mind.

"That was a tremendous drop for me, but it happens to women all the time," Swoopes said Tuesday. "Guys know that if they're good enough in college they have the NBA or the CBA to look forward to and the option to go overseas. When I came out of college, I knew that if I wanted to keep playing I had to go overseas."

Swoopes signed with an Italian team, Basket Bari, and averaged 23 points in 10 games but finally returned after three months because she wasn't being paid.

"The guys don't care anything about that," Swoopes said. "I just sit here and look at them and wish that maybe someday that's going to me out there working out, someday I'm going to be part of a Dream Team. The time is right to develop a league in the United States. There's a market here, it just has to be cultivated."

In fact, a leading sports manufacturer has come out with posters of former great female players, and two trading card companies have manufactured cards with top female players.

"We think our day is going to come," Swoopes said. "That's my dream: one day in my lifetime — to have some type of professional league in the United States for women to play in. It's time."

## Shumacher Team Discussing Appeal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The Benetton team of the Formula One championship leader, Michael Schumacher, said it would decide on Wednesday whether to appeal over its driver's two-race ban.

Schumacher was banned Tuesday for ignoring a black-flag order to stop at the British Grand Prix earlier this month, and lost the six points he earned by coming in second to Damon Hill at the Silverstone event.

The German driver has seven days to appeal against the International Automobile Federation penalty. But the appeal, which would automatically suspend the ban, would need to be lodged sooner for Schumacher to compete in his home German Grand Prix at Hockenheim this weekend.

"We are considering and discussing the matter," said a Benetton spokesman, saying that a statement would be released within hours on whether the decision would be accepted or appealed.

The Brazilian driver Rubens Barrichello and Mika Hakkinen of Finland were both given one-race bans by the FIA on Tuesday, also for offenses at Silverstone on July 10. But their bans were suspended for three races. The pair collided on the final bend of the race and Hakkinen overtook another car on the formation lap.

Hill, the Silverstone winner, was also summoned to appear before the FIA world council disciplinary hearing in Paris to explain his action in collecting a British flag from a spectator during his slowdown lap. But Hill, who will be the favorite to win at Hockenheim if Schumacher is absent, escaped punishment after proving that he had slowed down but not stopped.

## SIDELINES

### Italy Prevents U.S. Basketball Gold

ST. PETERSBURG (AP) — The U.S. basketball team was eliminated from gold-medal contention at the Goodwill Games Wednesday, losing to Italy, 81-72.

The team of college players led, 40-39, at the half, but the Italians scored the first six points of the second half and led the rest of the way in the semifinal game.

A technical foul on Shawn Respert of Michigan State helped Italy break the game open. The Italians converted 11 free throws for a 68-57 lead with 6:22 left.

### Italy's Grand Prix May Be On Track

ROME (Reuters) — The Motor Sports Federation of Italy on Wednesday withdrew its opposition to the Italian Formula One Grand Prix at Monza after proposals to make the track safer were approved, but the final decision on whether the Sept. 11 race goes ahead rests with the minister of environment and culture, Domenico Fisichella.

The federation, which called off the Grand Prix two weeks ago for safety reasons, said in a statement that it no longer opposes the race after the regional assembly of Lombardy approved a plan to make the track safer by removing over 500 trees around its dangerous "Great Curve."

### For the Record

World-champion Brazil is to play England next summer in a six-team soccer tournament that will be a dress rehearsal for the 1996 European Championship. The tournament will be played in England over 10 days, starting at the end of May.

Derrick Coleman of the New Jersey Nets plans to take legal action against a woman who claimed he raped her at a Detroit hotel, after a prosecutor said Tuesday that the National Basketball Association's highest-paid player won't be charged. (AP)

Eddie Jones, who played college basketball at Temple University, was signed Tuesday by the Los Angeles Lakers to a six-year contract worth \$13.5 million. (L47)

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	40	37	.517	—
Baltimore	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Seattle	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Toronto	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Detroit	35	42	.450	5 1/2

#### Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	35	42	.450
Cleveland	35	42	.450
Kansas City	35	42	.450
Minnesota	35	42	.450
Atlanta	35	42	.450

#### West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	35	42	.450
Oakland	35	42	.450
California	35	42	.450
Seattle	35	42	.450

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE

Birmingham	47	53	.475	17
Louis	46	53	.465	12
Caro	44	54	.449	13½
West Division				
Angeles	49	51	.490	—
Orada	49	53	.480	1
San Diego	48	53	.475	1½

#### Central Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	35	42	.450
Houston	35	42	.450
Pittsburgh	35	42	.450
St. Louis	35	42	.450
Chicago	35	42	.450

#### West Division

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450

### Tuesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Baltimore	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Seattle	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Toronto	35	42	.450	5 1/2
Detroit	35	42	.450	5 1/2

W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	35	42	.450
Philadelphia	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	35	42	.450
Colorado	35	42	.450
San Francisco	35	42	.450
San Diego	35	42	.450
Los Angeles	35	42	.450

Pct.	GB	
.576	—	DALLAS—Alfreda Roberts, tight end, retired.
.516	7½	GREEN BAY—Pur Charlie Dean, tight end,
.500	8	and LeRoy Smith, linebacker, on injured list.
.482	9½	INDIANAPOLIS—Wolver Charles Armbuckle,
.468	10½	tight end; Cecil Gray, offensive tackle;
.443	12½	Robert Brown, defensive end; and Alex Gar-



## ART BUCHWALD

## Other Medical Plans

WASHINGTON — With President Clinton's original health plan thrown out the window, every member of Congress is submitting an alternate one.

Here are just a few of those on offer:

Senator Louis Pasteur has written an "all-inclusive completely voluntary no-cost-to-the-taxpayer" bill. You are entitled to either 10 visits to the doctor of your choice, or two tickets to a Barbra Streisand concert worth \$1,000.

Your health insurance policy will guarantee you a seat in the doctor's reception room, where you will be allowed to wait for a full working day. You will also be permitted a second opinion by calling 911.

Senator Harvey Catscan's proposal is almost the same except that neither you nor your employer will have to pay anything. All the money for medical care will be charged to the Native American casinos, which are now raking in money at an unbelievable rate.

Congressman Fernand Columbus advocates universal coverage but has added an amendment that if you have to

make a second visit to your physician's office, and the government refuses to pay for it, the doctor has the right to take your house and sell it to another one of his patients.

Representative Sam Proxax, a conservative Republican from Texas, has offered a bill that no one can receive free health care until the Whitewater and Paula Jones matters are all cleared up. He has also declared that gun wounds caused by automatic weapons may not be treated unless approved by a medical board of NRA lobbyists.

You may not undergo an abortion under the Proxax health bill but if you are the father of the child you will receive a free Nintendo game in the mail.

Senator Rory Meezies says that the only way to have a good health bill is to eliminate the middle man — the doctor. "Doctors take up too much of the medical costs in this country. Most people could easily treat themselves by watching Dr. Joyce Brothers on TV or by reading Reader's Digest. I'm not saying that we need to close down every hospital in America but there's no harm in converting half the buildings into parking garages for basketball fans."

Senator Bill Hiplant, a Democrat, said that there was nothing wrong with the Clinton plan except that it was named after Clinton.

It would make more sense if it was called the "Hillary Nightingale" plan and let it go at that. My constituents want this health insurance very badly but they want Arnold Schwarzenegger to pay for it. I am asking for sacrifice on the part of every segment of the American population, which means that people should not get sick unless they absolutely have to. Also, those sick people able to work, which is half this country, should not be waiting for handouts. They should get out of bed and find a job like everybody else."

## Dracula's Castle Needs Work to Avoid Collapse

BUCHAREST — The castle of the world associates with Dracula is in danger of collapse if urgent repair work is not carried out, its architectural director said Wednesday.

The rock on which the 14th-century fortress stands has been deeply eroded over the centuries, a government study shows. "The cracks in the rock are plainly visible to the eye," the architect, Cornel Talos, said.

## Playing the Dating Game in Washington

By David Streitfeld

WASHINGTON — There's a scene toward the end of "Sisters & Lovers," Connie Briscoe's novel about dating and mating in Washington, that might seem a bit extreme. Surely, some male readers may think, Briscoe has stepped over the line from realism into caricature.

Here's the setup: Beverly, a 29-year-old editor at an environmental magazine, has a fender bender at the Watergate with Peter, a 34-year-old accountant. Despite this unpromising start, they begin dating. Beverly is hopeful. After a decade of dissatisfaction with black men, perhaps she will find happiness in the arms of this white guy.

True, there are warning signs. Even after a night of love, Peter shows no inclination to bathe. He's a fuss-budget about the coffee pot, measuring in exactly two and three-eighths cups of water with the help of a tablespoon. And he always has an excuse to keep her away from his house in Reston, Virginia.

Smart move. It seems the place was padlocked by the fire marshal. When Peter finally lets Beverly in, she finds boxes stacked from floor to ceiling in the hallway, countertops heaped with dishes, jugs of bottled water and cans of food, junk rescued from curbsides and trash bins, newspapers and magazines saved so they could someday be read, clipped and filed.

Suddenly, Beverly gets it: "This man — the man she'd been spending all her free time with, the man she'd been sleeping most nights with, eating with, drinking with, and thought she was falling in love with — was a nut."

Poor Beverly, doomed to be disappointed by the male of the species. But are the guys heros, particularly the black men that "Sisters & Lovers" focuses on, really so weak, or is this all just the novelist's creativity at work?

Briscoe says it's not her imagination. For one thing, "the incident at the house really happened to me, and it may have been 10 times worse than it was in the book." She shudders slightly.

Indeed, many of the episodes in "Sisters & Lovers" happened to the 41-year-old D.C. native or her friends. That includes the blind date at the Florida Avenue Grill in which the guy requests oral sex, as well as the



Connie Briscoe's first novel explores interracial relationships.

coworker who suggests zipping back home for dessert in bed.

So it goes throughout much of the novel, which offers portraits of Beverly and her two older sisters, Evelyn (whose loving, successful husband is the envy of all, until his attention starts to wander), and Charmaine (whose husband is a char: "a scoundrel whom she cannot throw out"). The women compete with and criticize one another but underneath are strongly supportive.

What's the matter with these black men? asks Beverly. "Most of them are unemployed or on drugs or in jail. Pitiful. And the ones who don't have all these problems are married." It's not that there aren't any good black men; it's that there aren't enough to go around.

The novel is in the vein of Terry McMillan's immensely successful "Waiting to Exhale." While "Sisters & Lovers" isn't reaching those best-selling heights, the publisher is pleased — six printings in three months, nearly 46,000 copies shipped to bookstores. Clearly, Briscoe has found an audience.

She denies any charges of male-bashing, pointing out that she has some positive male characters as well. "I think I'm realistic. The fact that this issue comes up over and over again should indicate there's a problem out there," she says, adding, "I don't think all black men have problems, but some of them do."

The 1990 census statistics add a factual underpinning to the sisters' complaint, showing 13 single black

women in the Washington metropolitan area for every 10 single black men. When you consider that the women have higher status and better-paying jobs than the men — a highly relevant fact in the mating game — the disparity becomes even greater.

"If you can live with the fact that it may take you more time to find just what you're looking for, or that you may never find what you're looking for, then your standards aren't too high," Briscoe says. "But if you're miserable with that and really want to be with somebody, then maybe you need to lower your standards."

There's a lot of women who aren't willing to do that," she notes. "They'd rather be alone." Foremost among them: Connie Briscoe.

More often than not, first novels are autobiographical. The story the writer knows best is the one she lives with every day. While Briscoe did this with the looking-for-a-mate angle, there's no trace in "Sisters & Lovers" of something else that is a major part of her life: her deafness.

While the dust jacket of "Sisters & Lovers" acknowledges the disability directly and without qualification, in person Briscoe is more ambiguous: "I know I have a severe hearing loss, but I don't think of myself as a deaf person."

Until the success of her novel allowed her to quit, she worked as an editor at Gallaudet University. Aside from that, however, she lived in the hearing world. A skilled lip-reader, she only occasionally asks her interlocutor to repeat a question.

Writing fiction came naturally to her: it's an environment in which the only voices you need to hear are inner voices. Yet Briscoe's new avocation came as a surprise to her family.

"She never talked about writing a novel," says her sister Pat. "I didn't think this was something she aspired to. Connie was always the one who wanted to be married with kids."

She was married once, when she was 28. It doesn't seem so old now, but it did then. The marriage ended after a few years.

"At this point in her life," says Pat, "Connie isn't saying, 'If I don't find a man in the next year it's all over.' She's pretty content in what she's doing."

But a longing for a permanent relationship is deeply rooted. Says Briscoe: "I don't think most women ever give up completely."

## PEOPLE

## Jerry Lee Lewis Goes To Work for the IRS

Jerry Lee Lewis has smoothed out a \$4.1 million disagreement with the Internal Revenue Service, but it will keep him busy for the foreseeable future. The veteran rocker will earn the \$560,000 he has promised to pay the IRS through a concert tour, a record release, a biography and, perhaps, opening his home in Nashville, Mississippi, to public tours. He has already paid \$30,000. At various times since 1977 the IRS has seized and sold Lewis' real estate, vehicles and other possessions to pay tax debts. He filed for bankruptcy in 1988 but his debt to the government was not wiped out.

Nude photos of Tonya Harding from a home video of her honeymoon will appear in next month's Penthouse. The magazine said the 44-photo layout would include shots of Harding and her former husband, Jeff Gillooly, who pleaded guilty to racketeering for his role in an attack on Nancy Kerrigan and drew two years in prison. Harding was placed on three years' probation.

Life has taken a turn for the better for Melba Moore, the Tony Award-winning actress and singer who went on public assistance in December. On Wednesday Moore opened in Cole Porter's "Anything Goes" at Montclair State University in Upper Merion, New Jersey. "I'm just trying to survive and keep on going, and I'm much better," she said.

Elie Wiesel returned to the city where he was born in Romania, paying homage to Jews deported to death camps 50 years ago. Local authorities made him an honorary citizen of Sighet, a city of 100,000 near the Hungarian border.

## INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

Appears on Pages 5 &amp; 13

## WEATHER

Europe									
City	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind	Temp	Wind
Algeria	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Amsterdam	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Antwerp	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Athens	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Birmingham	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Bombay	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Boston	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Buenos Aires	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Calcutta	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Cardiff	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Chennai	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Copenhagen	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Dallas	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Delhi	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Detroit	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Edinburgh	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Frankfurt	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Geneva	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Helsinki	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Hong Kong	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Los Angeles	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
London	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Madrid	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Mumbai	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Moscow	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Munich	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
New York	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Osaka	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Paris	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Perth	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Rangoon	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
San Francisco	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Seoul	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Singapore	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Sydney	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Taipei	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Tokyo	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Washington	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24
Yokohama	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24	pc	20/22	19/25	17/20	18/24

## WEEKEND DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY										SUNDAY										All forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. 1999	
Europe and Middle East										Europe and Middle East											
Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Waves Height (m/ft)	Wind Speed (kph)				Location	Weather	High Temp. °C/F	Low Temp. °C/F	Water Temp. °C/F	Waves Height (m/ft)	Wind Speed (kph)					
Cannes	partly sunny	30/36	21/20	26/29	1-2	SE	10-20			Cannes	sunny	31/38	21/20	26/29	1-2	S	12-22				
Cardiff	partly sunny	29/32	18/16	19/24	1-2	SW	15-30			Cardiff	partly sunny	29/32	18/16	19/24	1-2	SW	15-30				
Edinburgh	sunny	31/38	22/21	26/29	0-1	NW	10-20			Edinburgh	sunny	32/39	22/23	26/29	0-1	NW	10-20				
Malaga	sunny	33/31	24/18	25/27	0-1	SW	12-25			Malaga	sunny	32/39	23/28	26/29	0-1	SW	12-25				
Manila	sunny	32/38	26/23	27/30	0-1	W	10-20			Manila	sunny	33/31	26/23	27/30	0-1	W	10-20				
Faro	partly sunny	30/34	17/12	20/26	1-2	SW	15-30			Faro	clouds and sun	29/27	12/6	19/26	1-2	SW	15-30				
Prague	sunny	31/28	23/23	26/29	0-1	NW	12-25			Prague	sunny	32/39	22/21	26/29	0-1	NW	12-25				
Seoul	sunny	30/35	22/17	26/29	0-1	NW	15-25			Seoul	sunny	31/36	22/17	26/29	0-1	NW	15-25				
Brighton	partly sunny	26/29	17/16	19/22	0-1	S	12-25			Brighton	showers	24/25	17/12	19/21	1-2	SW	20-40				
Osaka	partly sunny	25/27	18/14	19/22	0-1	S	12-25			Osaka	clouds and sun	27/30	18/14	19/22	0-1	S	20-40				
Schwerinigen	sunny	32/38	26/23	27/30	0-1	SW	15-30			Schwerinigen	clouds and sun	30/35	22/17	26/29	0-1	SW	15-30				
Sydney	sunny	26/29	20/16	21/20	0-1	S	10-20			Sydney	sunny	29/32	19/14	20/16	0-1	SE	12-25				
Tai Aw	clouds and sun	32/38	22/21	26/29	1-2	N	20-40			Tai Aw	sunny	32/38	21/20	26/29	1-2	N	20-40				
Tel Aviv	sunny	29/32	22/21	26/29	1-2	SW	20-40			Tel Aviv	sunny	29/34	23/23	26/29	1-2	SW	20-40				
Caribbean and West Atlantic																					
Barbados	partly sunny	30/36	24/23	27/30	1-2	E	20-35			Barbados	sunny	31/36	24/25	27/30	1-2	E	20-35				
Kingston	thundershowers	32/39	24/25	29/32	1-2	ENE	25-50			Kingston	partly sunny	33/31	24/25	29/32	1-2	ENE	25-50				
St. Thomas	sunny	30/37	25/22	29/32	1-2	SE	20-40			St. Thomas	sunny	30/35	25/22	27/30	1-2	SE	20-35				
Hamilton	partly sunny	32/39	24/25	27/30	1-2	SE	20-40			Hamilton	partly sunny	32/39	25/22	27/30	1-2	SE	20-35				
Asia/Pacific																					
Penang	clouds and sun	32/36	25/22	30/36	0-1	SW	10-20			Penang	clouds and sun	31/33	23/21	30/36	0-1	SW	10-20				
Phuket	clouds and sun	33/31	24/25	29/34	0-1	SW	15-25			Phuket	thundershowers	32/39	25/27	29/34	0-1	SW	15-25				
Colaba	partly sunny	30/39	22/21	29/34	0-1	SW	12-25			Colaba	clouds and sun	33/31	24/25	29/34	0-1	SW	12-25				
Palau	partly sunny	32/31	25/22	29/34	0-1	SW	15-25			Palau	partly sunny	32/31	25/22	29/34	0-1	SW	15-25				
Beach Beach, Aus	clouds and sun	19/36	11/25	16/31	1-2	NW	25-50			Beach Beach, Aus	showers	16/21	8/46	15/30	2-3	WSW	30-40				
Bay of Islands, NZ	showers	15/36	10/50	15/31	1-2	SW	25-50			Bay of Islands, NZ	clouds	16/31	10/50	16/31	1-2	SW	25-40				
Chennai	clouds and sun	32/38	25/22	30/36	0-1	SW	15-25			Chennai	clouds and sun	31/36	25/22	30/36	0-1	SW	15-25				
Honolulu	partly sunny	30/38	23/19	26/29	2-3	ENE	25-50			Honolulu	clouds and sun	31/36	24/25	26/29	1-2	ENE	25-40				